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HAND-BOOK
— OF —
KODAIKANAL

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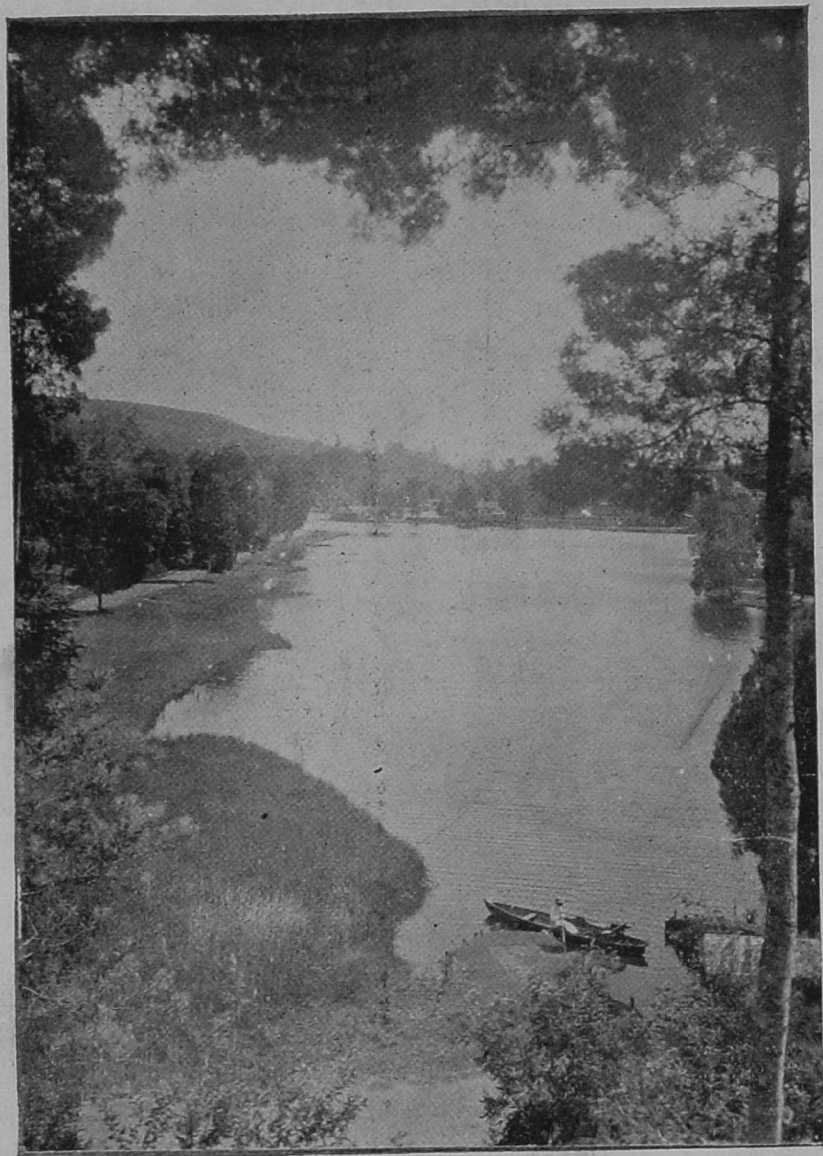
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HAND-BOOK
OF
KODAIKANAL



THE LAKE, KODAIKANAL.

FOREWORD

Every effort has been made to bring this Handbook up to date and to make it as interesting and as useful as possible to Visitors.

All superfluous matter that would not be of interest to the majority has been omitted.

Special attention has been given to the description of Walks and Drives in and around Kodaikanal and all the information given under these headings (Excursions) has been obtained by the writer personally.

The information given is based on what a stranger up for a month's holiday would require to know and in doing so it has been taken for granted that the visitor up from the hot plains would spend most of her or his time out of doors in a wonderful climate, walking, driving, playing Golf Tennis, Fishing and Shooting, Picnicing, Boating and general sight-seeing if they want to really benefit by their stay.

KODAIKANAL, }
I—I—1932 }

F. O. BOWEN.

Errata

Page 1, line 11—word *heights* should read *height*.

„ 7, line 14—omit word *almost*.

„ 10, line 10—words *much cut up by cattle paths* to be within inverted commas—“ ”.

„ 13, last but one line—100 to be 100^x (= yards).

„ 17, line 3—*Excursion No. 11* should read *Excursion No. 10*.

„ 19, line 8 under *Excursion No. 15*—The *Gold Links* should read *Golf*.

„ 42, line 10 from bottom—words *miscalled Jungle Sheep* to be within brackets.

„ 43, footnote, *13 woodcock* should read *14*.

„ 47, line 1—*below Charing Cross* should read *above*.

„ 63, line 21—The word *are* before 2640 yards should read *one*.

„ 63, line 25—omit word *tree* and letter *s* in word *flowers*.

„ 68, bottom of page—for 1000 read 800.

Charing should read *Charing Cross*.

„ 69, line 9—word *Bruton* to be within inverted commas.

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HAND-BOOK OF KODAIKANAL

CHAPTER I

Of the many thousands who pass yearly through Kodaikanal Road Railway Station on the S. I. Railway few realise that just 50 miles due West from the station lying amongst the Palni Hills is one of the most beautiful and health giving places in all India, and few places in the world can equal its salubrious climate.

The Palni Hills are an offshoot of the Western Ghats, 54 miles long and 15 miles wide occupying an area of 800 square miles. These hills consist of two divisions, the more Eastern averaging from 3000 to 4000 feet in height; these are known as the Lower Palnis while the Western have an elevation of 7000 feet rising to 8310 at Vandaravu Hill near the Forest Rest House of that name. This is the highest point in the range.

The settlement or Cantonment of Kodaikanal itself is situated at about 7000 feet above sea level. A great number of the residential bungalows are built upon the wooded slopes overlooking the beautiful 70 acre lake.

The first European to visit Kodaikanal was Lieut. B. S. Ward in 1821 when on survey work. Then Messrs. Wroughton and Cotton came up via Shembaganur—and the first people to build houses were the American Mission, after they had to leave the Sirumalais 4454' (little hills) owing to their feverish climate. The site of the two houses originally built by the American Mission is close to where Sunnyside now stands on the South Lake Road.

Then in 1848 Messrs. Clarke and Parker and the District Judge Mr. Baynes built houses, now known as Roseneath and Pambar House, the latter now occupied by Mrs. Van SOMERAN. In Roseneath Bishop Caldwell (founder of St. Peter's Church) lived and died.

In 1852 Major I. M. Partridge arrived and pitched his camp in Bombay Shola. As Major Partridge belonged to the Bombay army he so named the Shola. He is credited with being the first to introduce the Blue Gum tree.

Of all those who helped to make Kodaikanal what it now is Mr. Vere Levinge (afterwards Sir Vere Levinge,) must be given a very large share of the credit. After retiring from the Collectorship of Madura he came and resided at Pambar House; constructed the Bund at the N. E. end of the lake the cost of which he bore out of his own pocket, introduced many English flowers, made roads &c., &c.

A monument to his memory now stands on the edge of the lake, close to the Municipal Office; it is in the form of an Irish Cross in red granite and bears the following inscription.

In Memory of

SIR VERE HENRY LEVINGE BARONET

OF

Knockdrin Castle, Westmeath, Ireland

AND

formerly of the Madras Civil Service

Born 28th Nov. 1819

Died at Madras 22nd March 1885

This monument is erected by a few of his friends
as a mark of their admiration and esteem.

A true friend to the poor, no one however humble
appealed to him in vain, while his upright character,
his love of justice and his kindly heart, endeared him
to all classes of the community, European and Native.

And thus he bore without abuse
the grand old name of gentleman.

After a long service in the Districts of Tinnevely
and Madura, where he won the sincere respect and
affection of the people, he settled in 1867 at Kodaikanal
and lived at Pambar House, until within a few weeks
of his death.

To him are due nearly all the improvements which
this settlement possesses.

CHAPTER II

How to get There

The traveller coming South from Ceylon catches the evening train leaving Colombo Fort at 7 P.M.,* arriving next morning about 6-5 A.M. at TALAIMANNAR Pier, from here the S. I. R. Ferry steamer departs at 6-50 A.M. arriving at DHANUSHKODI PIER (INDIA) at 9-10 A.M. The sea journey of about 20 miles occupies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. At Dhanaskhodi the Madras Mail train is waiting on the Pier and incidentally breakfast. Tea and other refreshments are provided on the steamer. The Mail train arrives at Kodaikanal Road about 5 P.M. same day. Here Messrs. Spencer have an excellent refreshment room. The following Motor Bus Companies have Cars and Buses for hire at the station, but it is always as well to send a post card some days before arrival stating what kind of vehicle is required.

London Motor Service, Kodaikanal

Vellayan Motor Service ,,

Kodaikanal Motor Service ,,

The journey from Kodaikanal Road Railway station to Kodaikanal is over a good Motoring road, the first 20 miles being on the plains and the last 30 on the hills and takes on an average of about 3 hours. Travellers coming from the Plains should be well provided with warm rugs as the change of temperature is very sudden as the car climbs upwards and the shades of evening fall.

* "As all railway timings are subject to alteration inquiries should be made at the nearest Railway Station."

The traveller coming from the North leaves Madras Egmore station S. I. R. in the evening at 9 P.M. arriving next morning 10-44 A.M. at Kodaikanal Road. Madras is 320 miles from Kodaikanal Road. As the traveller approaches the foot of "Laws Ghat Road" and when passing over the Iron Bridge that spans the MANJAL AR River at GANGUVARPATTI; of a clear day St. Peter's Church on Mt. Nebo and the Pinewoods above Kodaikanal can be clearly seen. Four miles up the Ghats at the old TOLL Bar at TOM TOM PARAI 2174 ft. if the traveller looks towards the left or West, the MANJAL AR Falls may be seen; here the river precipitates itself over the cliff face a sheer drop of 994 ft. It is a fine sight in the monsoon. The falls are 2 Miles 2 Fs. away from the Tollgate as the crow flies but in the clear air they don't appear to be nearly so much.

The charges for cars and Buses from Kodaikanal Road Railway Station to Kodaikanal vary from Rs. 25 for a touring car to Rs. 8 per a single seat, or less if you are a good bargainer or Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 for a seat in a Bus Luggage is carried at Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 1 per Railway Maund.—(*See advertisement.*)

CHAPTER III

Where to stay

The CARLTON HOTEL under European management beautifully situated on the southern edge of the lake and within a stone's throw of the Boat Club House. The Hotel is lit by electric light, has a spacious

lounge and large dining room overlooking the lake and visitors are made most comfortable and charges are moderate. It is within 2 minutes' walk of the Club.

For those to whom Kodai is to be a mere holiday resort, a haven of refuge from the dust and heat of the plains where to spend a month or two in ease and comfort, to recoup and prepare for a further strain, every convenience is provided. The Carlton Hotel, centrally situated, and within easy reach of the Club and the Post Office is an ideal home for holiday makers. To make sure of rooms at the Carlton it is always advisable to book in advance.

The RENDEZVOUS opposite the Boat Club House is a favourite resort for tea parties, cabaret entertainments and dancing. It has got its own private Bar. (*See advertisement.*)

The WISSAHICKON Boarding Establishment under European management is most comfortable and very prettily situated overlooking the lake; and no effort is spared to make guests comfortable. It is within 2 minutes' walk of the Club and has its own Taxi. There is accommodation for 20 guests.—(*For terms see advertisement.*)

Besides the above there are many private bungalows who take in paying guests during the season.

(*For House agents see advertisement.*)

CHAPTER IV

Climate

In point of climate Kodaikanal outrivals Ootacamund, or for a matter of that any hill-station in India. The average rainfall taken from figures of the last 5 years is 64·46. This is perhaps greater than that of Ootacamund but the major portion of it is received during the north-east monsoon instead of with the south-west current of June, July and August, as at Ootacamund. Many people who have visited Simla, Naini Tal, Murree and Ootacamund have remarked that Kodaikanal is by far the best of the bunch. The slight showers of rain during April, May, June and July (which constitute the season in Kodaikanal) do not interfere with the numerous picnics, tennis parties and excursions that form almost part of the daily round of the season. The north-east monsoon appears in October and November. The mean humidity and the mean daily range of temperature are smaller at Kodaikanal, than in any other hill-station, and the cold in the wet months is less bleak and searching. The soil is also so gravelly that roads and tennis courts quickly dry again after a shower, and unlike other places there is no mud. It was mainly owing to the equable temperature of the place that the Observatory came to be established here. The average temperature taken from the figures for nine years works out to:—maximum 64·73, minimum 51·09. The following table gives the rainfall month by month for the last 5 years.

Months	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
January ...	4.65	2.63	1.61	7.95	2.05	3.41
February ...	Nil.	0.20	6.43	0.16	1.94	6.33
March ...	3.79	1.72	1.38	10.70	1.29	1.76
April ...	4.07	2.21	2.46	3.89	5.56	7.42
May ...	2.22	3.93	9.43	8.86	5.08	2.92
June ...	2.05	5.03	8.82	2.57	6.38	2.39
July ...	2.21	5.57	1.80	5.93	3.63	2.89
August ...	2.38	9.22	3.05	4.70	4.94	3.14
September ...	4.19	10.75	10.28	6.31	8.98	
October ...	13.88	2.97	10.14	8.88	4.78	
November ...	5.49	6.40	22.44	4.62	8.90	
December ...	9.83	2.23	14.45	1.00	3.28	
Total ...	54.76	52.86	92.29	65.57	56.81	30.39

Temperatures

Months*	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Months	Average Maximum	Average Minimum
January ...	62.9	46.8	July ...	63.1	52.6
February ...	65.9	48.2	August ...	63.4	52.4
March ...	68.7	50.9	September...	63.6	52.2
April ...	69.2	53.5	October ...	62.6	51.3
May ...	69.6	54.8	November..	61.4	49.4
June ...	65.4	53.7	December..	61.7	47.3

The best months for walking and touring and outdoor amusements are January, February and March. April, May and June constitute what is known as the season. June is generally showery while July and

August are uncertain months, with some strong wind and drizzle while with October and November comes the N. E. Monsoon when it generally rains hard but beautiful breaks intervene lasting a week or more. Owing to the gravelly nature of the soil the ground dries up very quickly so much so that it is possible to play tennis half an hour after heavy rain has fallen. During January and February the air is extremely dry, bright sunny days with quite a good frost in the valleys and around the Lake, on the edges of which thin ice forms.

CHAPTER V

Excursions

There are many delightful walks and drives in and around Kodaikanal. Of late years owing to the efforts of the Municipality the bridle paths and tracks across the DOWNS and through the sholas of years ago are now good motoring roads; and there are few places where a Car cannot be taken; in my endeavour to describe these routes it will be indicated where a car can go. (*See Map.*)

Taking the MUNICIPAL OFFICE next to Messrs. Spencer's Shop as the starting Point:—

No. 1 Excursion, Pig Valley Walk

Cross the Lake bund and take the right hand road past NUTSHELL Bungalow down the hill across the Bear Shola Stream by the junction of Lloyds Road with Convent Road, go straight uphill to the Red Pillar Box outside the Presentation Convent main Gate,

on MT. ST. JOSEPH; from here turn sharp left up the Rifle Range Road past MERU Bungalow on to the Rifle Range and follow the track past the Rifle stop Butts that winds uphill through what is known as the PIG VALLEY. At the top of the Pig Valley the path debouches on to the open Downs. For about one mile the track is an open path across the Downs with the wooded crested heights of BEAR SHOLA to one's left. On leaving the open Downs at the other end of this path a small wood is entered much cut up by cattle paths, bear left-handed up the hill, the path passing over the ridge with the OBSERVATORY on the high ground to the right, known as NANDINGIPURAM Hill 7688' above sea level. This track eventually comes out on to the main road by the IRON HOUSE and WYADRA main gate; here turn left and it's about one and a half miles down hill back to the Lake Bund, total distance about 4 miles. A car can be taken as far as the near end of the Rifle Range, (600 yards firing point,) and can be sent round to meet the walking party at Wyadra main gate on the OBSERVATORY-PUMBARI ROAD.

Extension to No. 1 Walk

When the party have reached the small wood at the end of the path across the Downs "much cut up by cattle paths," instead of bearing uphill left-handed, follow the lower right hand path; this enters the big Shola of GUNDAR about half a mile on and comes out on the private road to the Observatory, then left and down hill to the Bund. (There is a very fine walk through the GUNDAR Shola, the road zigzags right through coming out by the Forest Wood Depot by the old Toll Bar on the Pumbari Observatory Road. at M. Stone 3. 5.

No. 2 Excursion, Pinewood Walk

Leaving High CLERC school and the Kodaikanal Club on the right proceed along the road to the Golf Links, (UPPER Shola Road) two miles seven furlongs, until you come to the road bridge over the PAMBAR stream. The bridge has a wooden hand rail painted white on black uprights and a small water fall just above it. Just beyond the bridge 10 yds. there is a mile stone stuck on the bank side which reads

TO KODAI 2 M. 7 F.
 FT. HAMILTON 7 M. 1 F.
 MARION SHOLA 13 M. 2 F.
 TRAVANCORE 19 M. 6 F.

Turn up the bridle path to the right, thro' the woods this comes out on to the main road above Pillar Rocks at the 5th MILE STONE on the hairpin bend, turn left here and walk back past the PILLAR Rocks and the Golf Club to the Bridge. Distance about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; about half a mile along the path looking to the right a fine view of FAIRY FALLS is obtained with the wooded heights upon which the Observatory stands above and to the right of the FALLS.

No. 3 Excursion, to Pambar Falls

Take a car or walk past the Kodaikanal Club, past Jaffna House, and St. Peter's Church leaving Roslyn on the right up hill to the R. C. Church, leave your car here and then down, a steep rough path past the back gate of "Pambar House", from here a precipitous path takes you down to the water with the picnic place further down, it takes about half an hour to climb down and much longer to get back. Distance 2 miles.

No. 4 Excursion, Dolphins Nose 6520 ft.

Walk or take the car to the R. C. Church described in No. 3—then down the main path past the back of Pambar House to a stream at the bottom (which looks very trouty water but it isn't) cross the stream and follow the left hand path (the right one goes to Golf Club) round the base of the hill, the R. C. Church can be seen on the hill side to the left, follow this path which brings you out some distance along on to very large bare flat and projecting stones known as the **Dolphins Nose**, from here the view looking South across the plains is very fine—the best time to view this is in the evening when the sun has passed into the west and is behind one. Distance about 3 miles.

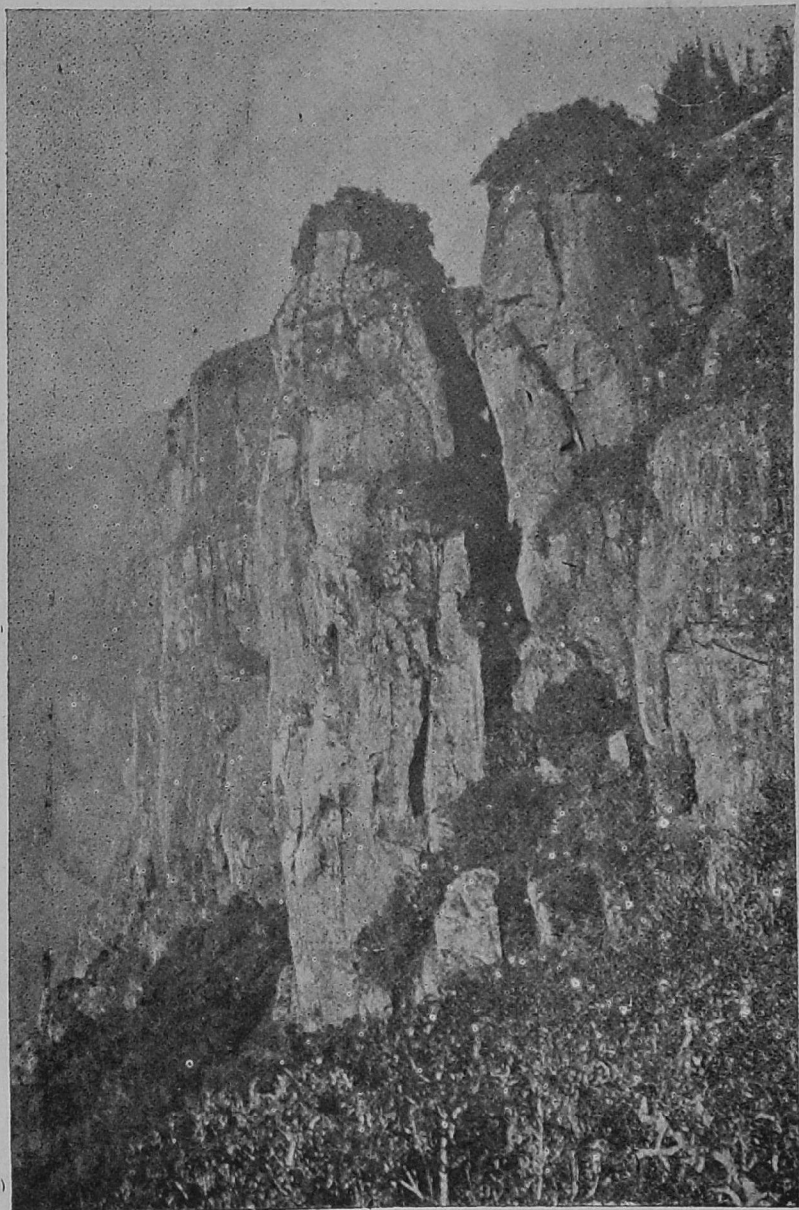
No. 5 Excursion, Pillar Rocks

Probably the most popular of all within $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Bund over a good motoring road.

These rocks are three great and imposing pillars of granite, some 400 feet in height overlooking the plains to the south, behind them is a pretty shaded shola very popular as a picnic rendezvous.

Walk or go by car past the Golf Club House for about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile and just beyond the $4\frac{1}{2}$ mile stone the road appears to end on the Khud face, before it turns sharp right; to the right and only some hundreds of yards away stand the three great granite sentinels known as the **Pillar Rocks**.

Those with good heads for heights can climb up from the back on to the pillars and look into space, "as straight as a beggar can spit" (At the top of the



PILLAR ROCKS



FAIRY FALLS AND BATHING POOL

*winding hill two roads and a footpath meet just short of the 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. S. the junction is marked by a Forest Notice Board calling attention to the lighting of Fires; the right hand road leads to **Fort Hamilton** and **Berigam** the left to a picnic place and shed $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile on, while the footpath bearing off from it to the left leads to the back of the PILLARS.) From the top of the PILLARS, to the right can be seen the wooded heights of DOCTORS DELIGHT (now approachable by the GOSCHEN Motor Road) and beyond it FORT HAMILTON but there is no FORT. To the immediate right of the PILLARS is a steep path that takes you down to the Cave Entrance, into this cave the enterprising and energetic can be lowered by means of a rope, and then climb back thro' the chimney, a tunnel-shaped hole in the ground that comes out behind the Pillars, it is very dark within the chimney and a light is necessary.

No. 6 Excursion, Bear Shola

Within a mile of the Lake Bund; cross the Bund, straight up hill leaving **Doveton's Studio** on the left take the **Bear Shola** or right hand road and about 300 yards on a notice board marked **Bear Shola Falls** points to a path bearing left through the woods brings one to the Falls—a delightful spot to bring one's tea too of an afternoon.

No. 7 Excursion, Fairy Falls

These can be reached by car but it is a nice walk. Follow the route described in No. 2 but before reaching the bridge and about 100' short of it a road bears off to the right with Sign Post "**To Fairy Falls**"

* A new road is now under construction which comes out at the 5th M. S. cutting out this old road.

about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile along, the car will have to be parked, from here a path leads to the Falls, 2 minutes walk, at the bottom of the Falls is a bathing pool with two shelters used as dressing rooms adjacent. The return journey can be made by taking the first turn to the left after crossing the bridge near the Parking place; then up hill for half a mile to join the **Observatory Road** near the back entrance to **Wyadra**, then down to the Bund; above the **Fairy Fall** some half of a mile is the **Reservoir** from which Kodai-kanal gets its water supply.

A car can be taken to the Reservoir by taking the first road to the left after passing the observatory P. Office on the **Observatory Pumbari Road**.

No. 8 Excursion, Glen Falls

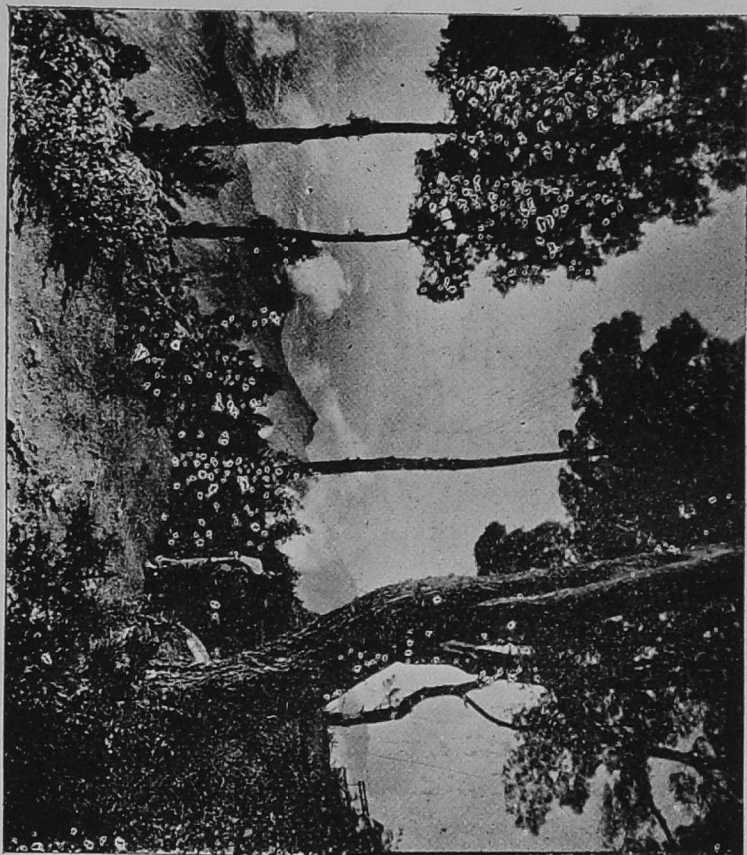
Walk or go by car to the Main Entrance gate of The Presentation Convent on Mt. St. Joseph as described in No 1—leave the car here and walk down hill for 100 yds. to the junction of the **VILPATTI-NAIDUPURAM** Roads, take the right hand or **VILPATTI** Road, this takes you to the **FALLS** formed by the stream from **PIGVALLEY**—lower down is what is called the **Lovers Leap**, but whether they ever took it or not is doubtful.

Glen Falls is about $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour's walk from the Lake Bund.

No. 9 Excursion, Coakers Walk 7329 ft.*

Called after Colonel Coaker R.E. who was in charge of the district at the time 1872 and was responsible for its construction. It cannot be called

* Same height as **PERUMAL**.



VIEW FROM COACKERS WALK

an excursion as it is only two minutes walk from the **Club** close to the American Mission Church. It passes round **Mt. Nebo** on which stands St. Peter's Church and the **American Mission Hospital**, from the path below the church one looks down on to the Sacred Heart College at one's feet, to the right or South can be seen **DOLPHINS NOSE** and **IBEX POINT**, a little further to the left or S. E. one looks down the valley of the **PAMBAR** River to the old **TOPE BUNGALOW** at the bottom, and the village of **PERIYAKULUM** in the plains; still further to the left or N. E. stands **PERUMAL** (the big mountain) 7329' above sea level. It stands majestically alone, rising in a graceful sweep to a sublime point, as perfect a mountain contour as eye could wish to behold, to the right of it can be seen the main ghats road with the coffee plantation factory above Maryland on the **NEUTRAL SADDLE**.—

On a clear day looking S.E. **Madura** 47 miles away can be seen and the big rock **Anamalai** (or elephant hill) near the 5th mile stone on the **Madura Melur Road**. This rock is two miles long and 250 feet in height. There are few finer sights of its kind in the world than that from **St. Peter's Church** on **Coackers walk** on a fine day.

No. 10 Excursion, the Circular Drive

This is a beautiful drive of about 11 miles over a good motor road. Proceed along the road as already described to the **Golf Club** on past the **PILLAR** Rocks; up a steep and winding hill at the top of which two roads meet, take the right hand one to **FORT HAMILTON**, follow this road thro' the Pine woods; $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile past the $5\frac{1}{4}$ mile stone (by the

Hut on the road side) the road emerges from the Pine woods and passes along the Khud side just below KARUMANKAD HILL 8042', this spot is erroneously known by many as the DOCTORS DELIGHT. Halt your car here, one looks straight down on to the plains 7000' below, the view is of its kind one of the finest in the world. Away to the right can be seen the **Travancore Hills**, into **Periyakulam** village of the plains you can toss a biscuit, from here the road passes inland, a quarter of a mile on is the junction with the new GOSCHEN ROAD lately opened, over open rolling downs, and by pine woods where of an evening a Sambur or two may be seen peacefully feeding, then past the other end of the Goschen road as it comes back from PUMBARI, up hill and on to the AMPTHILL DOWNS, from where of a clear morning from near the* 3rd Mile stone the Blue Mountains of the NILGIRIS can be seen on the far horizon, then thro' GUNDAR Valley Shola by the **Observatory**, down hill to the Lake Bund and home to dinner.

No. 11 Excursion, The Goschen Road

Inaugurated by the Hon. Sir T. E. Moir, K.C.I.E., C.I.E., I.C.S. on the 6th June 1929, and opened by H. E. Sir George Frederick Stanley P.C. G.C.I.E., C.MG. Governor of Madras on the 14th Feb. 1932; as this is not a pukha metalled road its condition depends upon the season of the year and whether there has been heavy rains or not, after heavy rain the corners on the hairpin bends are at times not too good, although the bends can be negotiated by any car with an ordinary good steering lock without having to reverse.

* The Mile stones are numbered outwards from the Bund.

To get there follow the Golf Links road to KARU-MANKAD HILL 8042' by the Green Hut as described in Excursion No. 11, a notice board will be found at the road junction (known as MOIR POINT 7548') "GOSCHEN ROAD BERIGAM 7 miles 3 F." On the small hill to the immediate left is a granite obelisk with the following inscription on the pedestal.

"The Goschen Road"

Near this spot the first sod of the Goschen Road was cut by the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Moir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S. with the assistance of the Misses Lucy and Molly Logan on the 6th June 1929.

At the same spot the road was declared open by His Excellency Lt. Col. the Right Honourable Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., Governor of Madras, on the 14th February 1932."

On the first $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile there are five easy hairpin bends for a rise of 332 ft. which takes you into the Pinewoods at the top 7880 ft. close to what is known as the **Green Hut Forest Bungalow**; from here for another mile the road is practically on the level, then it drops down into the valley with another six hairpin bends to negotiate, from here there is a steady rise up to **Fort Hamilton** (named after a Major Douglas Hamilton of the 21st Native Infantry who went there for the purpose of making a report on the hills between the years 1859-1862) with **DOCTORS DELIGHT** away to the South or left. From **FORT HAMILTON** you look down upon **BERIGAM RESERVOIR** from which **PERIYAKULAM** town in the

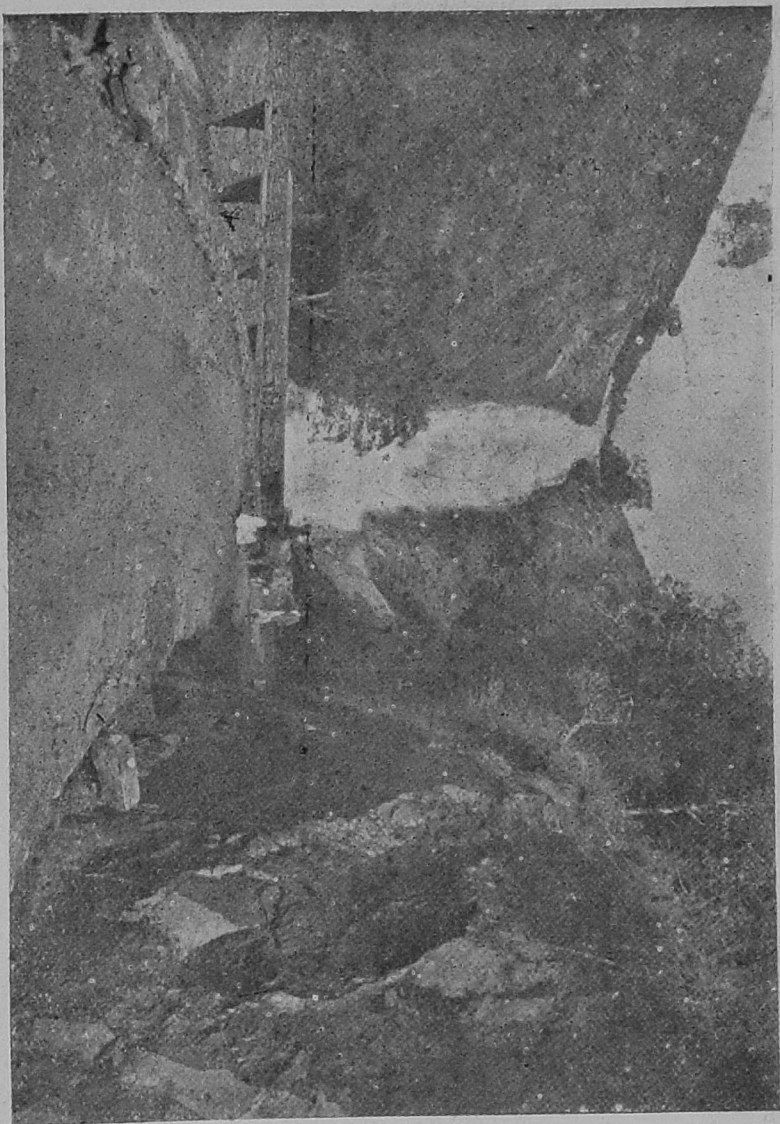
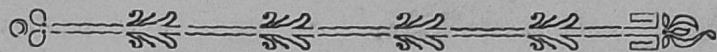
Plains gets its drinking water, the road is downwards with several hairpin bends to the edge of the Reservoir by the Bund. It is possible to take a car some miles further on but a break in the road and construction work at present prevent the round trip MARION SHOLA to PUMBARI and back to **Kodaikanal** distance about 33 miles when completed. The scenery along this road as it passes over the Downs is very impressive.

No. 12 Excursion, Silver Cascade

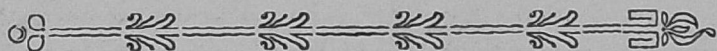
On the Main Ghat Road about 5 miles from **Kodaikanal** and one mile from the old Toll at Fischers Gate are these beautiful Falls. Here the overflow from Kodaikanal Lake drop practically on to the road over sheer rock 180 feet high, they are at their best during the N. E. Monsoon the spray then coming right on to the road and on a sunny morning there is a rainbow, the best place from which to view the Falls is from the high ground to the South of the road $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile behind **Shembaganur R. C. Church.**

No. 13 Excursion, Perumal (or Big Mountain)

This is an all-day trip, go by car to Mr. Tapp's Bungalow Maryland or LONE Cottage of the American Mission on the NEUTRAL SADDLE, 7 miles from Kodaikanal on the Main Ghats Road. Start the climb by taking the Forest track cut down the hill about a quarter of a mile from Maryland, and just below the Jesuits' Cottage. For the first 800 ft. the rise is very steep, as you cross a ditch cut thro' the col. and just on the left is an interesting prehistoric hut circle or dolman. It is a stiff pull most of the way up but the fine views compensate for the hard work, on reach-



SILVER CASCADE



ing the top 7329 feet above sea level; to the South can be seen PERIYAKULAM and the VARUSKANAD HILLS beyond; St. Peter's Church on Mt. Nebo and Kodaikanal are conspicuous objects, and Tiger Shola thro' which the main road passes just below, with KUKKAL and VILPATTI to the West, and S. West; the town of Palni due North, and the Coimbatore Hills N. West, with Dindigul N. East, and the Sirumalai Hills near Kodaikanal Road Station due East. S. East can be seen the Vaigai river as it flows towards Madura.

No. 14 Excursion, The Observatory 7688 ft.

On Nandingipuram Hill 7688 ft. above sea level and 850 feet above the lake, is 2 miles from the Bund straight up the Observatory Road. The Observatory which is in charge of Dr. T. Royds is beautifully situated amongst pinewoods.

No. 15 Excursion, Circuit of the Hills

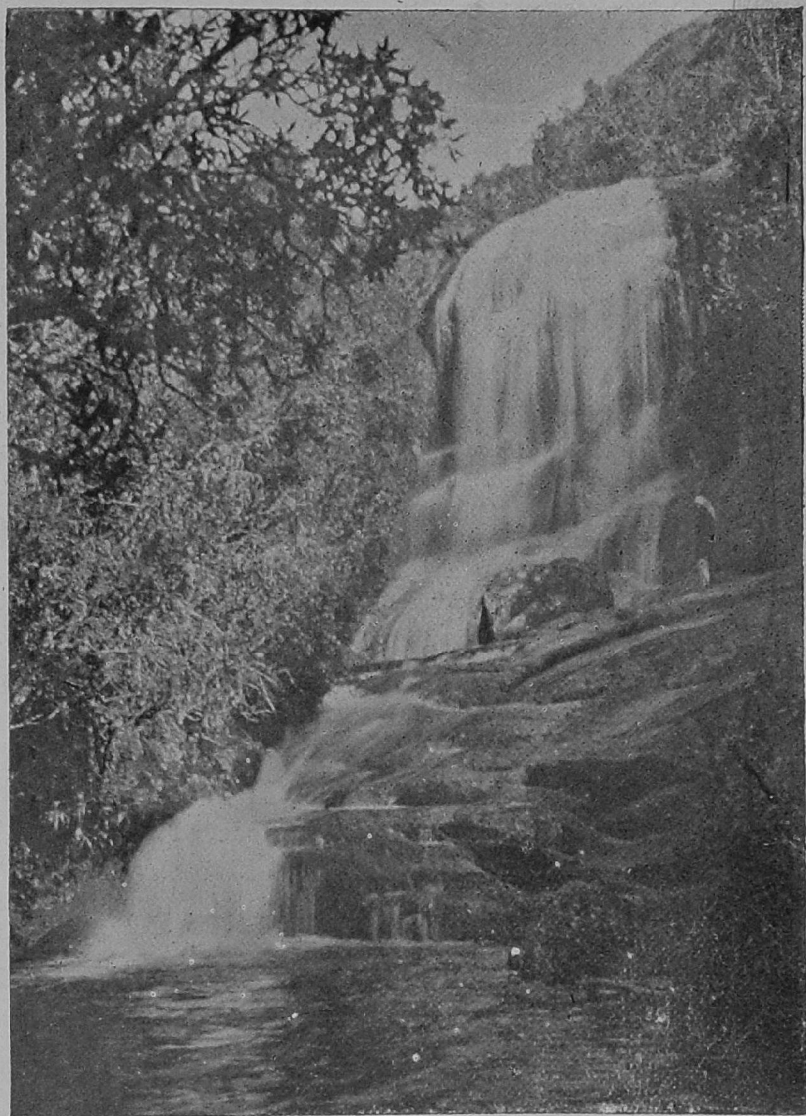
For he or she who appreciates to its full the works of nature, the open road and beautiful scenery and a complete rest from business, the shaking off of Clubs and Messes, cannot do better than make a walking tour over these fine hills. It will appeal to the shikari and outdoor man or woman, but it will have no attractions for the society thruster. There are two ways of starting this walk. 1. via The Gold Links & Goschen Road. 2. via The Observatory Road & Pumbari Road. I propose taking No. 2 route first, go by car to Pumbari and leave it at the Forest Bungalow there. The road to PUMBARI is straight up the Observatory Road from the Bund past Wyadra over Amphill Downs to the road junction with a sign post "4 m. 4 fur. Kodaikanal 6 m. 5 fur. Goschen Road Pumbari 7 m. 7 fur."

From here the road is a new one, and following the contour of the hill drops down into the Gundar Valley crossing the beautiful stream of that name on a wooden Bridge, as it meanders thro' the valley. A steady but gradual climb brings you to the top and through a very small Shola, from here the gradient is downwards for about 2 miles to **Pumbari** Forest Bungalow built in the centre of a small pinewood. Permission to occupy all the Forest Bungalows enroute should be obtained from the D. F. O., Forest Office, Kodaikanal, before departure. Practically none of these Bungalows have beds, bedding, cooking utensils or crockery, all of which should be carried. The charge for occupation is As. 8 per person per night. (See list of F. Bs.)—Coolies and ponies can be hired at **Pumbari** at a cost of As. 12 per head per day for a coolie, and Rs. 2 per day for a pony. Two persons will require about 12 coolies and say two riding ponies, a riding pony is very useful especially if a lady accompanies the expedition.*

From **PUMBARI** 6290', the next stage is **KUKKAL** 6500' distance about 8 miles over a good pony track across open undulating country, with a few small Sholas interspersed here and there. At **KUKKAL** there is a Forest Bungalow which faces the big reserved game Shola, nothing may be shot in this Shola and if one is lucky a Bison or Wild Elephant may be seen.

From **KUKKAL** the next stage is **KAVUNJI** 6406 ft. about 8 miles over a good track, the country mostly being open and undulating, and many beautiful crystal clear streams are passed and crossed.

* All these arrangements should be made well ahead of the day of departure so as to save disappointment.



BEAR SHOLA FALLS

The fish in them are conspicuous by their absence, there is absolutely nothing; at KAVANJI there is a good two-roomed Forest Bungalow above the village.

The Shikari out after Bison should on leaving KUKKAL and about one mile back along the road to Pumbari (just where it comes out of the scrub jungle into the open), take the right hand track straight up hill leaving the big Shola on the immediate right and across the AMPHILL Downs 7000' towards KILANAVAYAL 5768'. On coming to the edge of the Downs there is a drop of some 1300 feet to KILANAVAYAL Village and its paddy fields terraced out of the hill side, due west and down hill can be seen the ruins of MUNJAMPATTI Village 2792' at the junction of the KUMBAR AR. stream, and river TEN AR. The path winds down the hill side thro' Bamboo and teak jungle and one is in good Bison country, also spotted Deer. There are only certain months when it is advisable to go down owing to it being a very feverish locality. January and February are good, but it is not advisable to camp there; so one must be prepared to climb back again to higher altitudes and a stiff pull it is—What is left of the Palni Tribes, the Paliyans frequenters of this jungle are fine trackers and have no fear whatever of Bison. It is about 8 miles from Kukkal to Munjampatti.

To resume the original walk—The next stage is KAVANJI to VANDARAVU 7779 ft. on the boundary line between British India and the Indian state of TRAVANCORE. The distance is about 7 miles—over a good track. The Forest Bungalow amidst its pine-woods can be seen for some miles as the traveller

approaches, within half a mile of the Bungalow is the highest point in the Palni Range, i.e. **VANDARAVU HILL** 8310' walk up through the pinewoods at the back of the Bungalow and come out on to the boundary line between B. I. and Travancore, from here can be seen the tea gardens on the hill side opposite and **TOP STATION** just below. **Vandaravu Hill** is along the boundary line to the left. The next stage is '**VANDARAVU to MARION SHOLA** 7748' about 10 miles over a good track across the Downs. At Marion Shola there is a good Forest Bungalow.

The last stage of the journey is from **MARION SHOLA** to **BERIGAM** Reservoir 7051 feet, about six miles, the path skirts the Khud side for a considerable portion of the way giving a magnificent view of the Plains. At **Berigam** a car can be in waiting, unless the energetic wish to walk the remainder of the distance back to Kodai via Fort Hamilton and the Green Hut Pillar Rocks and the Golf Links about 10 miles.

For those who prefer it the journey can be made the other way, starting via The Golf Links, **Goschen Road & Berigam**. The total walking distance is under 60 miles and the time spent over it is a matter of choice,

"And if you ask me the reason why,
You can lay the blame on the sun and the stars,
The white road and the sky."

No. 16 Excursion, Vembadi Shola Peak 8221 ft.

This is another pleasant walk and not too far from **KODAIKANAL** and that is to **VEMBADI** Peak 8221 ft. above sea level. The second highest point in the Range. One can go by car via Goschen road and the

Green Hut. (see No. 11) a path branches off from the Main road to the right just before the road commences to rise towards **Fort Hamilton** and just after passing a small Shola. At Vembadi there are old coolie lines which are quite warm and dry to stay in — but they will require cleaning out.

No. 17 Excursion, Prospect Point.

Proceed as in No. 1 but instead of going up to the Red Pillar Box at the Convent Gate take the turn to the right just before you reach it, and go past the CONVENT taking No. 25 Road (or left hand one) up hill past **Sinclair House**, about 200 yards beyond Sinclair House (Mr. KELLY'S) at the top of a sharp rise the road turns sharp right; about 100 yards further on at the road junctions will be seen a sign post marked CHETTIAR ROAD with a red post box attached; take the track thro' the fields along the top of the ridge, the village of **Palni** in the plains can be seen on the left or north side and the VAIGAI RIVER valley and Hills to the right or south side. The track then passes thro' a wattle Shola or wood and on for about another $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to a conical shaped hill with fine views of the plains stretching away North and South.

No. 18 Excursion, Blackburn Shola and old Proposed Site, St. George's Homes.*

Go by car or walk down the main ghats road from the Bund to Fischers old Toll Bar below **Sacred Heart College**, at the Toll Bar take the road turning sharp right and up to the **Shembaganur R. C.** chapel standing white and conspicuous on the hill side, on

* It was originally intended to build the homes here but project fell through and they are now at Ooty.

past the chapel still up hill until the junction of two roads is met marked by a Cemetery, a car can be taken to here where it is advisable to leave it (altho' the writer has driven on another mile to the junction of the track to BLACKBURN Shola & St. George's Homes) take the right hand road leaving the Cemetery on the left—and after proceeding for about one mile the road comes out on to a Saddle or Col. The track sharp right leads to St. George's Home's site while that to the left goes down to Blackburn Shola and eventually the Plains. The St. George's Home track leads right out on to the edge of the Khud side between two Sholas or woods. From here there is a grand view of the plains and a good place for an all-day picnic. These are the principal walk and drives round; and about Kodaikanal, there are many others such as the walk round the Lake which is 3 miles, through Bombay Shola, Fernhill road, Bryant Park &c.

There is one other walk which is worth doing especially on a hot day when shade would be appreciated, and that is GUNDAR VALLEY Shola.

Walk or drive up the **Observatory Pumbari Road** until you come to the old Toll Gate House at mile stone 3.5 near to a Notice Board "GUNDAR SHOLA RESERVE FOREST No. 15" here a cart track turns into the wood on the right, and zigzags right through the Shola eventually coming out near the Observatory.

CHAPTER VI

Shooting and Fishing

RULES

OF

The Palni Hills Game Association

The name of the Association shall be "The Palni Hills Game Association."

2. The object of the Association shall be the preservation of the game and fish in the Palni Hills and adjoining areas and the introduction and preservation of other game, birds, animals, and fish.

3. Every person holding a license granted by the Collector to shoot or fish shall be a member of the Association for the period for which the license is issued.

4. The shooting of animals other than tiger, bear or panther from Machans or shelters of any kind or at water holes or from motor cars is prohibited. The shooting of game other than tiger, bear, or panther by the aid of artificial light is prohibited.

5. The management of the affairs of the Association and the control of its funds shall vest in a Committee consisting of a President, Vice-president, Honorary Secretary and 4 members of the Association.

6. The Collector of Madura for the time being shall be ex-officio a member and the President of the Association and the Chairman of its Committee.

7. The District Forest Officer of Madura for the time being shall be ex-officio a member and Honorary Secretary of the Association,

8. An annual general meeting of the Association shall be held, on a date to be fixed by the President, and if possible during the month of May or June, at which the Committee shall present its annual report and statement of accounts and the members shall elect a Vice-president and Committee for the ensuing year. At this meeting any subjects connected with the Association and its management may be discussed and resolutions passed thereon without previous notice except as modified by Rule 8.

No voting by proxy shall be admissible at any committee or general meeting.

9. No existing rule of the Association shall be modified or a new rule established except in accordance with a resolution passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting at the annual general meeting or at a special general meeting convened for the purpose and unless a copy of the proposed resolution shall have been sent to members of the association fourteen days before the date fixed for such meeting.

10. A special meeting of the Association shall be held at any time of the year on the application, in writing, to the Honorary Secretary of 5 members of the Association. Such application shall specify the subject to be discussed at the special meeting.

11. The Committee may elect as Honorary members of the Association gentlemen who are

interested in sport whether they hold licenses to shoot or not. Gentlemen so elected shall continue as members only till the end of the current year.

12. Vacancies occurring in the Committee between general meetings may be filled up by the Committee from the members of the Association.

13. Three members of the Committee shall form a quorum and the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

14. In the absence of the President and Vice-president from any meeting of the Committee, the members present shall choose their own Chairman for that meeting.

15. The decisions of the Committee shall not be modified or set aside except by a resolution duly passed by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members present and voting at the annual general meeting or at a special meeting of the Association called and held in accordance with Rules 7 and 9.

16. Before vacating office, the Committee shall publish a statement of receipts and expenditure and a report for the year ending on the previous 31st March.

17. The Honorary Secretary shall give members 14 days' notice of all special and general meetings and in the cases referred to in Rules 8 & 9 such notice shall state the subject to be discussed at the meetings. At such meetings 7 members shall form a quorum. In the absence of the President and Vice-president, the members present shall elect their own Chairman. The Chairman shall have a casting vote.

18. Resolution passed at a Special or General meeting shall not be modified or set aside within six months of the date on which they were passed.

For clause (a) of the proviso to the said notification, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

(a) Nothing contained in this clause shall prohibit a cultivating ryot from hunting, shooting or setting traps or snarts in lands other than reserved forests if he does so for the protection of his crops. If any animal or bird is killed or caught alive by such ryot, he shall at once give intimation thereof to the local forest guard or Range officer and shall also deliver the animal or bird to any such guard or Range officer on demand by him.

G. O. No. 1331, MS. Dev. D 2-7-1930.

No person shall remove the eggs of jungle fowl, spur fowl, pea fowl, partridge and quail.

Shooting

The Palni Hills Game Rules

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 21 (h) and 26 (f) of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882 and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the closure to hunting, and shooting, except on license and as provided for in these rules, of all reserved

forests, reserved lands and unreserved lands at the disposal of government and included within the boundaries specified in Schedule I attached to this notification provided that (a) nothing contained in these rules shall prohibit a cultivating ryot who holds the required license under the Arms Act from hunting, shooting or trapping in lands other than reserved forests, if he does so for the protection of his crops, (b) any person holding a license under the Arms Act shall be permitted to shoot tigers, panthers, wild dogs and pigs in unreserved lands within the boundaries specified in Schedule I: and (c) the destruction of wild elephants shall continue as heretofore to be subject to the provisions of the Madras Act I of 1873.

Rule 1.—No person other than a Forest Officer of the Madura Division not below the rank of a Ranger shall hunt or shoot within the limits specified in Schedule I without a license, except, as provided for above. Any person desiring a license shall apply to the Collector of Madura. Before refusing to grant a license the Collector shall consult at least two elected members of the Committee of the Association. A licensee shall be bound by the conditions attached to his license.

Rule 2.—The issue of a license shall be subject to the payment of such fees as the Board of Revenue may prescribe from time to time. The license shall set forth the purport of these rules and of such modifications as may be made therein from time to time; it shall not be transferable and shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.

Rule 3.—The Collector may refuse to grant a license to any applicant who has been convicted of an

offence against any rules framed under the Madras Forest Act in regard to hunting or shooting; he may also refuse to grant a license for any other special reason to be recorded in writing and may cancel any license already granted on the ground of conviction of the kind mentioned above or on account of a breach of any of these rules or of the conditions attached to the license.

Rule 4.—Within the limits specified in Schedule I, no person shall at any time of the year shoot at, trap or snare any of the insectivorous birds specified in Schedule II appended to these rules.

Rule 5.—Within the limits specified in Schedule I, beating with men or dogs is prohibited except under the Collector's special permission recorded in writing. The practice of setting traps or snares and the practice of sitting over salt licks or water for the purpose of killing game are absolutely prohibited.

Rule 6.—Every person appointed by the District forest officer for the purpose of enforcing these rules, shall be deemed to be a Forest Officer under the Madras Forest Act V of 1882.

SCHEDULE I

North.—Starting from the Northwest corner of the Kudrayar reserve, the line runs along the northern boundaries of the Kudrayar, Olianuthu odai, Pumbarai Vilpatty Valley and Velankombai reserves to the western boundary of the Ayakudi zamindari. Thence the line runs along the western, southern and eastern boundaries of the Ayakudi zamindari to the north-west boundary of the Vennilai reserve. Thence the line runs

along the northern boundaries of the Vennilai reserve and of the Northern Slopes reserve to the junction of the northern boundary of the last named reserve with the eastern boundary of the Kannivadi Zamindari.

East.—Thence the line runs along the western boundary of the Kannivadi zamindari to the north-east corner of the Eruttarkanal reserve.

South.—Thence the line runs along the southern boundaries of the Eruttarkanal, southern slopes, Varatar Kanal, Adukkam, Pambar, Karungaldhonimedu, Shengalvaraiyar and Amburuvi reserves to the junction of the southern boundary of the last named reserve with the northern boundary of Bodinayakanur zamindari. Thence the LINE runs along the northern boundary of the Bodinayakanur zamindari, to its junction with the eastern boundary of Travancore State. Thence the line runs along the eastern boundary of Travancore state and the boundary of the Udumalpet Taluk of the Coimbatore District to the starting point.

SCHEDULE II

List of Insectivorous Birds

ENGLISH	TAMIL
Swallow	Thagai-Vilan kuruvi.
Swift	Do.
Goat-sucker	Bakkay or thalai vaye patchi.
Trojan	.....
Bee-eater	Pachai kuruvi.
Roller	Kuttukadai.
Wood-pecker	Shanara kuruvi or maram tholachi.
Cuckoo	Koel.
Hoopoe	Kondakuruvi.
Shrike and minivet	Karatti.

ENGLISH

TAMIL

Drongo or King crow	Kurung-kuruman: also karuvatuvaly (common drongo shrikes and vellai karung-kuruman or vellai katuvatuvaly (white bellied drongo.)
Fly catcher	The paradise fly catcher is called in Tamil nigalaval bulbul.
Ground Thrush	The yellow breasted ground thrush is called ponnanthutan.
Babbling thrush, Wynaad laughing, thrush, Nilgiri laugh- ing thrush and Palni laughing thrush	.....
Babbler	Huni kalli-kuruvi also called panni kuruvi.
Warbler	Kotta-pakku chittu.
Chat	.....
Readstart robin	Redstarts are called nila chittu and robins are called dayar (magpie robin) and wan-nathi kuruvi, i.e., washerman bird (Indian black robin.)
Wagtail and pipit	Wagtails are called valathi kuruvi or mamula: pipits have no Tamil name.
Grey tit	Kattu adaikalan.
Grey Partridge.	
Close season for Ducks.	
1st April to 1st September.	

Special conditions to be attached to licenses granted for shooting in the Palni Hills

1. Hunting or shooting of female (or immature male) bison, sambhur, spotted deer and ibex and of stags in velvet is prohibited within the area to which these rules apply. The destruction of wild elephants is subject to the provisions of the Madras Act 1 of 1873. The Collector may from time to time define

by measurements or other descriptions the animals that are to be regarded as immature for the purpose of this condition.

2. Every applicant, in addition to paying the license fee, shall deposit a sum of Rs. 30 as security for the observance of these rules and of the conditions of his license. The deposit will be returned on application from the licensee after the expiry of the period of his license, provided that he has not infringed any of the rules or any of the conditions of his license.

3. When an animal is shot or wounded, the licensee shall, within a week of the occurrence, report in writing to the District Forest Officer, Kodaikanal, the kind of animal shot or wounded and the locality where it was shot or wounded. In cases in which a minimum measurement has been prescribed and the animal has been bagged, he shall also report the measurement of the trophy. The trophy must be produced for inspection on requisition by any Forest Officer not below the rank of a Forest guard.

4. No license will be renewed until the record of game shot in the previous season has been reported to the District Forest Officer, Madura.

5. The Collector may, at any time, close to shooting any block within the area to which these rules apply. The closure may be absolute or may relate to certain kinds of game only.

6. Infringement of any of these rules or of the conditions of the license renders the licensee liable to cancellation of his license, to the confiscation of any

or all of his trophies and to the forfeiture to Government of the whole or part of the security deposit, referred to in Rule 2 above. An order passed by the Collector under this rule shall be final.

In the event of the whole or part of the security deposit being forfeited, the licensee shall not be allowed to hunt or shoot until the security deposit has been made up to the original amount.

Special Prohibitions

*Under the rules of
The Palni Hills Game Association*

(a) The selling of game shot by license-holders is absolutely prohibited.

(b) The following sholas are absolutely closed to all shooting to serve as game sanctuaries:—

- i. Kukkal shola
 - ii. Varian kanal
 - iii. Melagirian kanal
- } These are 2 big sholas to
the west and south west of
the GUNDAR shola enclosed
by a line.

(c) The shooting of bison (gaur) in the Perumal-malai, Adukkam and Tiger shola reserves in Kodaikanal Range is absolutely prohibited.

(d) The shooting of black monkeys, malabar squirrels and flying squirrels is absolutely prohibited.

The shooting of Partridges is prohibited. Close Season for Ducks 1st April to 1st September.

Form of Shooting License

1. Period during which license is available.
 2. License to hunt and shoot within the limits of the reserved forests specified below and subject to the conditions on the reverse, is granted to.
 3. Name and Father's Name
 4. Residence
 5. Description
 6. Fees
-

Notification of the Collector under Para 1 of the Special conditions for shooting in the Palni Hills

The following table shows the minimum measurements and the number of heads which may be shot under a big game license issued under the rules to regulate the pursuit of game on the Palni Hills of Madura District. Animals with horns below this minimum are immature within the meaning of those rules and the license granted thereunder.

<i>Species</i>	MINIMUM	<i>Number of Heads</i>
Bison	32" spread	2
Sambar	30" length	2
Spotted Deer	25" length	2
Ibex	12" length	1
Jungle Sheep	Nil	No limit.

19—8—'26 }
Kodaikanal }

R. H. ELLIS,
Collector.

The following new rules have been drawn up by the Game Association and submitted to Government for their approval.

(1) The hunting or shooting of females and immature males of the Antelope (black buck) should be prohibited;

(2) mature males should be defined as follows:—

Bison.—Widest outside space between horns measuring not less than 33" or girth at base of horn not less than 18" or length of corrugations upwards from base of horn not less than 4" in the case of any one horn;

Sambur.—In hard horn neither horn measuring less than 30" in length measured along the horn;

Chital.—In hard horn neither horn measuring less than 26" in length measured along the horn;

Antelope.—An animal with neither horn measuring less than 15" the measurements to be made in a straight line from base to tip;

Ibex.—In hard horn neither horn measuring less than 12" in length measured along the horn;

(3) the number of animals of each species which a licensee is to be permitted to shoot in one season should be restricted to Bison (1), Sambur (2), Chital (2), Ibex (1), Antelope (1), Jungle Sheep (4) have the approval of the Committee.

Notes on Shooting Rules

1. The fee for a license to shoot big game on the Palni Hills is Rs. 25 in addition to which a deposit of Rs. 30 must be made as security for the due observance of the rules and conditions of the license. The security will be refunded at the close of the period for which the license is valid, on its return, provided no infringement of the rules or conditions has occurred.

2. A license to shoot on the Palni Hills will authorize the holder to shoot in all reserves in the Madura District except as provided for under special prohibitions (b) and (c).

3. Besides the ordinary license for the shooting of big game, a license costing Rs. 10 to cover the shooting of small game will be issued on the Palni Hills. Under this license the shooting of the following birds and animals is prohibited.

Birds included in Schedule II.

Bison, Sambur, Spotted Deer, Ibex and Jungle Sheep.

A deposit of Rs. 30 must be made as security for the due observance of the rules and conditions of the license.

4. The fee for a license which is issued by the District Forest Officer, Madura, to shoot in reserves not situated on the Palni Hills is Rs. 10. On payment of Rs. 15 in addition to the security deposit of Rs. 30 required by the rules of this Association, the license can be exchanged for one including the Palni Hills.

Fishing

Palni Hills Fishing Rules

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 21 and 26 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1882 and section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act of 1897, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the closure to fishing of the Kodaikanal lake, of the Kodaikanal water works reservoir, of the Berigam reservoir and of the Bryant Park pond and of their effluents and also directs the closure to fishing of effluents lying within the boundaries specified in the schedule annexed to this notification except as provided for in these rules.

Note.—For the purpose of these rules, the term “Fishing” includes the capture of fish by any means, including (1) the use of fixed engines, cruives, weirs or nets, and (2) the damming or baling of water. The poisoning and dynamiting of fish are offences under sections 4 and 5 of the Indian Fisheries Act.

Rule 1. Fishing with a single rod and line in the Kodaikanal lake is permitted provided that a license has been obtained from the Honorary Secretary of the Palni Hills Game Association. The fee for such a license shall be Rs. 3 for 6 months or Rs. 5 for a year.

Proviso.—Children under the age of 12 years may so fish in the Kodaikanal lake without permission or payment of fee.

Rule 2. Fishing with a single rod and line is permitted in the following waters, viz., The Kallar and the Porandalar and their tributaries, provided

that a license has been obtained. The fee for such a license shall be Rs. 5 per annum.

Rule 3. The selling of fish caught by license-holders is absolutely prohibited.

Rule 4. Licenses are not transferable.

2. Any person contravening these rules shall on conviction be punishable:—

(1) In the case of waters included in the reserved forest with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

(2) In the case of waters included in unreserved lands with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both.

3. (1) In the case of all waters (including those in reserved forests and in unreserved lands other than private waters) any person convicted and punished under clauses (1), (2) or (3) of para 2 shall be liable:—

(a) to the seizure, forfeiture and removal of any fixed engine erected or used or of any net used in contravention of these rules, and

(b) to the forfeiture of any fish taken by means of any such fixed engine or net.

(2) If after a conviction under clauses (1), (2) or (3) of para 2, any person again contravenes these rules, he shall, on conviction, be punishable, in addition to the punishment set forth in para 2 and

para 3 (1) with a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the breach of this rule is proved to have been persisted in after the due date of the first conviction.

Note.—Any magistrate, who makes use of the provisions of para 3 (2) against any offender must not award imprisonment in his case and must limit the amount of his substantive fine to one hundred rupees.

4. Every person appointed by the District Forest Officer for the purpose of enforcing these rules shall be deemed to be a Forest Officer under the Madras Forest Act of 1882.

SCHEDULE

North.—Starting from the south-west corner of the Kudrayar reserve, the line runs along the southern boundaries of the Kudrayar Olianuthu Odai and Purambarai Vilpatty Valley reserves to the western boundary of the Ayakudi zamindari.

East.—Thence the line runs southwards along the western boundary of the Ayakudi zamindari to its junction with the Perumalmalai shola reserve; thence along the eastern boundaries of the Perumalmalai shola and Perumalmalai reserves to the junction of the boundary of the Perumalmalai reserve with that of the Tiger shola reserve. Thence the line runs along the northern and eastern boundaries of the Tiger shola reserves to the junction of the last named boundary with that of the Adukkam reserve.

South.—Thence the line runs along the northern boundaries of the Adukkam, Pambar, Shengalavarayar and Amburuvi reserves to the junction of the boundary of the last named reserve with that of the Bodinayakkanur zamindari. Thence the line runs westwards along the northern boundary of the Bodinayakkanur zamindari to its junction with the boundary of the Travancore State.

West.—Thence the line runs along the eastern boundaries of the Travancore State and of the Udumalpet Taluk of the Coimbatore District to the starting point.

Note. (1) Half the receipts from fishing licenses have been ordered to be paid annually to the Palni Hills Game and Fish Association. (G. O. No. 2762 Rev. dated 5-12-1916.)

(2) Full amount of the fees realized from Shooting Licenses on the Palni Hills have been ordered to be assigned to the above association (G. O. No. 3651 Rev. dated 19-11-1917.)

Kodaikanal

10-6-1927

}

D. F. STILEMAN,

Honorary Secretary,

Palni Hills Game Association,

KODAIKANAL.

Shooting and Fishing

Bison and Sambur.—The days when Bison and Sambur wallowed in the swamp (now the lake) in front of the Carlton Hotel are no more; the man who wants sport will have to work for it. Shikaries can be obtained at Pumbari. The Indian Bison can still be found within a day's march of Kodaikanal. Kukkal, 18 miles from Kodaikanal (*see* Excursion No. 16) is a likely place; also the NAGARKOLAM or AVARAPALAM Valleys; but the best place of all to my mind is Munjampatti, which has already been described under Excursion No. 16; good Bison heads are now hard to obtain and the sportsman should exercise great caution; otherwise he will find that he has slaughtered some immature bull or worse still a cow; followed by a fine and the cancellation of his licence.

The Indian Sloth Bear sometimes to be met with on the lower hills beyond Kukkal. Sambur are on the increase and may be found in any of the Pine-woods and the sholas, in the vicinity of the Green Hut on the Goschen Road and also Kukkal direction outside the big shola. No shooting is allowed inside the shola, as it is a Game Reserve. The Barking Deer, miscalled Jungle Sheep, is fairly common all over the range; the best places are Pumbari, the sholas on the hills behind the Forest Bungalow, and the sholas out towards Berigam. Any small shola even close unto the settlement may contain "*cervulus muntjac*." Nilgiri Wild Goat called the Ibex in S. India (more like the Himalayan Thar) exists in small numbers on the cliffs to the north and south of these hills—good places are the cliffs near Marion shola, Forest R. House and cliffs near Kukkal.

The spotted Deer (Chital) is found on the lower slopes—particularly Munjampatty way.

Wild Pig.—It is difficult to know what has become of the pig which used to be so numerous on these hills. They occasionally pay a visit in small numbers to the Golf Links and do damage, but although sholas have been beaten time after time, there is not a sign of one. The writer only shot one in three years.

Hare.—On the whole hares are not plentiful; the large increase in the number of jackals of late years has had a detrimental effect.

The Indian Porcupine.—Common on the Hills but owing to its nocturnal habits rarely seen.

Wild Dog.—On the whole this king of poachers is on the increase; they are most difficult to approach and get a shot at.

An occasional tiger and panther make their appearance; but the chances are so uncertain that it is not worthwhile making any bundobust.

The feathered small game of Kodaikanal are few and far between, migratory birds such as the woodcock and snipe seem to be getting fewer yearly—six to eight woodcock and 25 couple of snipe is about all that can now be got by one gun in a season within a 3 mile radius of Kodaikanal.*

The Grey Jungle Fowl—may occasionally be met within the Sholas and near the cliffs, and is more common below than above 6000 feet. These birds are often seen on the old Coolie Ghats Road.

* This season one gun got 13 woodcock.

Painted Bush Quail—is common especially about 2000' below Kodaikanal and on the Neutral Saddle, found in scrub jungle and thick bracken, difficult to flush and if shot almost impossible to find without the aid of a good dog.

The Blue Travancore Pigeon—come in quite large numbers during the summer months and frequent many of the sholas along the Goschen Road.

Of late years the common Ground Dove has taken to frequent some of the sholas around the settlement.

The Woodcock—the most important of the migratory birds, arrive about the last moon in November and early December; the earliest one shot to the writer's knowledge was on 15 Nov. They may be found in any damp sholas and particularly like those with a stream running through, and if there is a swamp in the immediate vicinity so much the better. Shembaganur is about the best place.

The Pintail Snipe.—Another migratory bird that is not increasing; one or two may be found in any of the small swamps in the valleys and at the top end of the Lake. A few arrive towards the end of September and come and go up to the end of March and a little later. An occasional woodsnipe is shot.

Fish

The Lake is full of small fish about the size of sardines called Barilius introduced many years ago by Sir Vere Levinge at the suggestion of Mr. H. S. Thomas, author of that famous book 'The Rod in India.' There are also Carnatic Carp in the lake; these have

grown to a considerable size, the writer has seen fish of at least 5 lbs. weight cruising off the bund; they are very difficult to catch, whereas the Barilius is a very free fly taker. Otters abound in all the streams and lakes, hence the dearth of sizeable fish, the larger streams flowing down the valley do hold Carnatic Carp. In the lake there are about 5 varieties but the Barilius which attain a length of six inches gives good sport with the rod and light tackle.

CHAPTER VII

Churches

In 1857 the American Mission built their first church in Kodaikanal, it was built off what is now Lower Shola Road (then called Church road); this Church was removed in 1902 and a granite obelisk erected on the site, bearing the following inscription.

In
 Loving Remembrance
 of those
 who once worshipped God
 in this place.
 To the memory
 of those who lie buried in this
 Cemetery.
 This monument marks the site of the
 first
 American Mission Church
 in Kodaikanal
 Erected 1854—57
 Removed 1902
 The
 American Mission Cemetery
 1854—1904

The Church was re-erected close to Coackers Walk where it now stands.

The old graveyard near the junction of Violet Lane and Lower Shola Road is well kept. Some of the tombstones are interesting. One erected to the memory of a Mr. Dudley Sedgwick bears the inscription "killed by a Bison 29th March 1875" while another is to a Mr. David Scudder who was drowned in the Vaigai River on the 16th Nov. 1862 and on the other side of the head stone are the words, "He leadeth me beside the still waters." As already mentioned the Anglican Church of St. Peter's stands on Mount Nebo, the site was granted to Bishop Caldwell in 1883; this church became the private property of Bishop Caldwell who willed it to the Bishop and Archdeacon of Madras, they in their turn passing it on to the Bishop of Tinnevely. The building of it was commenced in 1884. At the east end of the Church is a stained glass window bearing the following inscription:

To the Glory of God and in loving memory of Bishop Robert Caldwell, LL.D., D.D., founder of this church, obit August 28th 1891 and of Eliza his wife obit June 18th 1899. Death is swallowed up in victory.

In 1860 the Revd. Father St. Cyr bought Mr. Baynes bungalow near Pambar House and founded the Roman Catholic Church in 1863. There is no mistaking this Church; it stands practically on the cliff edge—a most conspicuous object commanding a magnificent view of the plains. At Munjakal there is another fine Roman Catholic Church well situated on the

ridge below Charing Cross, and another one near Shembaganur—on the road to Blackburn Shola.

Then below Coackers Walk is that fine and imposing building, The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic College; built in 1895. The Main Ghats Road passes by its front entrance. The College is in charge of the Jesuit Fathers of the Madura Vice-Province.

On the Convent Road is the Presentation Convent—and R. C. Church, the former well known throughout the Presidency and beyond for its excellent school—(*see under Schools*).

CHAPTER VIII

Prehistoric Remains

From ancient writings one is told that three dynasties existed in South India, the date of their coming into existence is unknown. The three in order are—the Chéras, Chólás and Pándyas, the latter were rulers in Madura and Tinnevelly.

As far as is known the Pándyas were in existence A.D. 50 and lasted until A.D. 150. Then there is an unbridged gap of 450 years to A.D. 600; they were then defeated by the Chólás, but came into being again in A.D. 1190 reigning at Madura till 1567, afterwards being succeeded by the Nayakkan Dynasty.

That the above is true may be presumed from reference made to a country named Pándaiia by Megasthenes, an Ambassador sent B.C. 302 by one Seleucius Nicater the successor of Alexander the

Great to the Court of Chandra Gupta King of Pataliputa or Patna. Further in A.D. 77 Pliny makes mention of Pándae King of Pandion.

In A.D. 140 Ptolemy mentions "Modoura" the Kingdom of Pandion.

That there was trading between the Romans and citizens of Madura is proved by the finding in 1856 of gold coins of Augustus and other Roman Emperors at a place called Kalayamuttur, a few miles west of Palni.

Megasthenes refers to the country as Pandaia (Shri Krishna's daughter) which makes one think that by this same Pandaia country, he may have been referring to the mythical kingdom of Pandu, covering an immense area about Thanesar near Amballa. During the War of those days Shrikrishna made his headquarters at Mathura (now Muttra on the Jumna,) after which the present Madura is named. For a small book of this sort this will be enough of very ancient history. So let us examine some of the dolmens, kistvaens and signs of prehistoric man; many of which are in the vicinity of Kodaikanal. The Rev. Fr. H. Hosten S.J. that great authority on the subject takes the word dolmen to be one flat stone on top of two others at right angles, making a cubical chamber (i.e.) an open dolmen. Where there are four supporting stones at right angles to one another, he calls it a closed dolmen or Kistvaen—In other words a dolmen is a dwelling place like unto the cromlechs on Dartmoor, whilst the kistvaens are burial places.

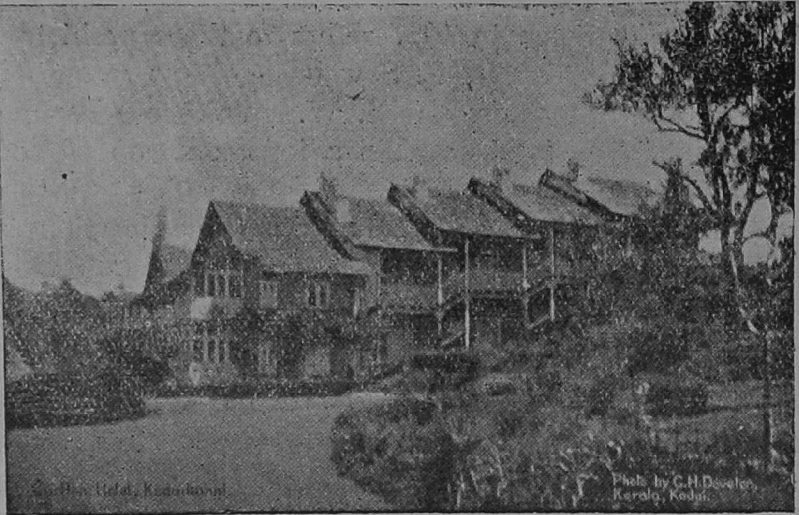
Captain Ward in his "Memoir descriptive of the Vurragherry (or Varahagiri) and Kunnundaven

Mountains" written in 1837 refers to these prehistoric remains. In 1882 a Mr. R. Sewell mentions numerous groups of dolmens on the S. W. Slopes of Perumal Mountain. "One is situated in a level outcrop of rock half way up the east side of the valley west of Perumal." More can be seen in the direction of MACHUR near the 17th M. S. on the Ghats Road four miles below Neutral Saddle; while others exist at Palamalai, and at Tandiguddi.

Some of the dolmens have walls round a group of them, others are placed independently of one another. There is another just above the new Cemetery on the road to the Silver Cascade and another below the village of Vilpatti opposite the Falls.

S. West of Perumal Mountain near the Palni Falls are more dolmens close to the track leading from Neutral Saddle to Palni, another can be seen near the late Col. Fisher's house at Shembaganur. There are twenty-two on the left of the track leading up to Perumal Mountain. Some are of opinion that these were the dwelling places of prehistoric man and those lower down near the Jesuits' Cottage burial places.

The average measurements of a dolmen are—Length of chamber 8 ft., breadth 3 ft., height at open side $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., height at further end $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft., maximum length of capstone $11\frac{1}{4}$ ft., maximum breadth 6 ft., thickness of slab $\frac{2}{3}$ ft.



CARLTON HOTEL

*UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION
OF THE PROPRIETOR.*

SITUATED ON THE BANKS OF THE LAKE
OPPOSITE THE CENTRAL BOAT HOUSE.

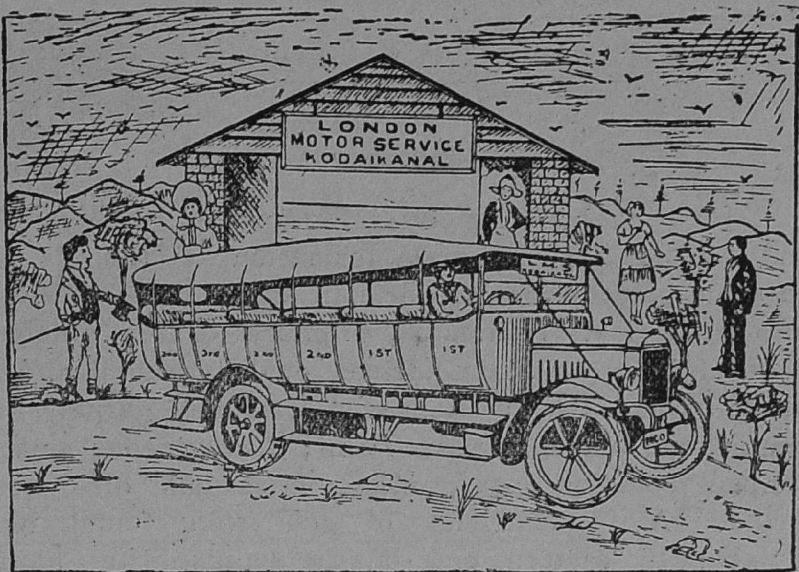
All rooms have an excellent
view of the Lake.

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J. H. COOPER,
KODAIKANAL.

CHAPTER IX

Geology

Huge masses of gneiss interstratified with quartz and felspar are the main formation of the Palnis. In some places these are firm, in others decayed away into gritty clay. Iron, mica, sulphuret of iron, silicious clay, argillaceous slate, striped opal, black mica, also occur. Near Periyakulam the common garnet has been found and also near Palni; ferruginous quartz striped common opal, black mica has also been found. A few particles of gold were found near Palakanuth eastern end of the Palnis. The Palnis are open undulating downs covered with rough grass and bracken, here and there interspersed with sholas or woods.

CHAPTER X

Flora

Flowers.

Flowers flourish exceeding; roses bloom practically the whole year round, lilies do well, hyacinths, arum lilies, narcissi daffodils are abundant and found in most gardens. Again dahlias, banksia roses, convolvulus, mignonette grow semi-wild.

The wild flowers are a glory in themselves, the finest is the large white Madonna lily, *Strobilanthes*, a deep bluish-black flowering plant blooms once in

seven years and when it does gives the hills the appearance of being covered with heather. White violets, white orchids, pink and white fox-gloves are found and Sir Vere Levinge introduced the small climbing Swan River Daisy.

Vegetables

Kodaikanal is justly famous for its vegetables, which are of a quality nowhere to be beaten in the East.

Huge cauliflowers, cabbages, brussels, sprouts, French beans, peas, leaks, carrots, parsnips, turnips, onions are in abundance.

Fruit

This is disappointing,—pears are grown in abundance but they are only fit for stewing when they are excellent but are of no use from a dessert point of view.

The Tree Tomatos are excellent and so is rhubarb, while plantains are grown in enormous quantities in gardens near the 14th mile stone on the Main Ghats road; there are also some grown in the valley near the Neutral Saddle.

Wild raspberries are all over the hillsides, and are brought by the pickers to one's door for sale.

There is also the Hill Gooseberry "Tipparee" and Passion Fruit.

Plants

The following plants are peculiar to the Palni Range:—

Ranunculus reniformis Wallichianus

Anemone revularis

Clemantis Wightiana

Clemantis Smilacfolia

Clemantis Gouriana

Berberids are *B. Nepalensis* and *aristata*.

Stellaria media common in certain places.

Rosa Leschenaultiana, the only wild rose found and not very common.

Cerastium indicum plentiful here and there.

Potentilla Leschenaultiana mostly everywhere.

Anagallis arvensis rare except near Pumbari.

Rumex nepalensis is the only "Dock."

Rhododendrons bloom in most of the sholas, near the settlement.

Pelaigonum sp. near Pumbari.

Biophytum intermedium, in Glen Falls and other Sholas.

Vernonia sp. quite common in all the higher Sholas.

Plectranthus sp. below the Pillar Rocks and

Plectranthus dr. the hill slopes towards Pumbari.

Venonia sp. new, very rare, a few plants in Bear Shola.

Vigna sp. new at Pumbari, Shembaganur and Vilpatti.

Lespedeza Sericea MIG found at Periya shola and Pumbari.

Impatiens phaenicia Bedd a balsam known from the others by its scarlet flowers found at Pillar Rock Shola.

Crotalaria sp. new, the commonest plant on the hills.

Ferns

The following is a list of Ferns:—

Adiantum hispidulum rather rare up to 3000 ft.

Adiantum Artiopicum not common.

Trichomones filicula grows on trees.

Hymenophyllum exsertum on trees and wet rocks at high elevation.

Microlepidia platyphylla scarce

Microlepidia polypodioides variable species

Platyloma facatum in moist woods 3000 to 4000 ft.

Blechnum orientale grows everywhere.

Peteris cretica common on high ranges.

Crammitis totta found at about 7000 ft.

Alsophila latebrosa the common tree fern in every Shola.

Nephrodium Arbuscula in river beds 3—4000 ft.

Lastrea recedens a rare fern 4000 ft.

Lastrea aristata very common.

Lastrea amabilis scarce.

Nephrodium thelypteris var *Fairbanki* one place only between Pumbari and Kukkal.

Polystichum aculeatum very common on the high ranges.

Asplenium Wightianum grows on rocks and trees in moist forests on banks of rivers 2—4000 ft.

Asplenium resectum very common 3—5000 ft.

Deplazium lasiopteris plentiful near Pumbari.

Cheilanthes farinosa the silver fern common everywhere.

This list is not by any means complete but space will not admit of a longer one.

CHAPTER XI

Wild Animals

The following is a list of wild animals that may be met with:—

1. The Common South Indian Monkey on main road.

2. The Nilgiri Langur. (Tiger Shola).

3. Jungle Cat not uncommon at high elevations.

4. Brown Palm-civet rare.

5. Brown Mongoose seen near Pumbari.

6. Jackal very common of late years.

7. Indian wild Dog unfortunately getting more plentiful of late years.

8. Otters are to be found in the lakes and streams, hence the dearth of fish of any size.

Insect Eaters

The principal are:—

Shrews and Hedgehogs found near the foot of the hills.

The Brown Musk Shrew nearly related to the common musk rat frequently seen in the Kodaikanal Gardens.

Long-clawed Shrew is also recorded.

Two species of Bats are common to Kodaikanal—the Indian Pipistrelle and the small common Bat.

Rodents

There are a number of this species, the principal are:—

1. The large Brown Flying Squirrel.
2. The Malabar Squirrel.

The Flying squirrel some years ago was found in large numbers in many of the big sholas; they can still be seen in Tiger and other sholas in greatly reduced numbers—they are strictly preserved by the Game Association. It is a handsome animal about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and much prized for its beautiful brown fur. It makes flying leaps from tree to tree.

The Black Malabar Squirrel is still to be seen but it has also diminished in numbers.

3. The small Dusky-Striped Squirrel can also be seen round about Kodaikanal.

4. The Common Squirrel of the Plains found on the lower slopes.

Birds

The following is a list of birds found on the Palnis—owing to lack of space it is not complete:—

1. The Indian White Eye.
2. The Madras Red Vented Bulbul.
3. The Rufus-backed Shrike.
4. The Indian Hoopoe.
5. The Scavenger Vulture.
6. The Common Kite getting more plentiful.
7. The Laughing Thrush.
8. The White-bellied short wing.
9. The Malabar Whistling Thrush.
10. The Small Green Barbet.
11. The Nilgiri Black Bird.
12. The Fairy Blue Bird.
13. The Malabar Trogon.
14. The Great Hornbill in dense forest at foot of Ghats.
15. The Malabar Grey Hornbill.
16. The Indian Edible-nest Swiftlet found in the caves at Pillar Rocks.
17. The Indian Little Grebe.
18. The Spot Bill or Grey Duck has of late years taken to breed in the Berigam Reservoir—the shooting of which is prohibited between the 1st April and 1st September.

Efforts were made to introduce the Common Grey partridge on the hills, without success—also the Chikor—there are no crows or sparrows in Kodaikanal.

Reptiles

There are many species of snakes, but the majority are harmless.

The Rock Snake or Python, years ago one of 12 feet was seen near Roseneath.

On the road near the Golf Club the writer saw one about 6 feet—and killed a large grass snake on the Golf Links which measured 7 feet.

The Cobra does not appear above 5000 to 6000 feet—Neutral Saddle being the highest point that it has been met with—but the Russels Viper is not uncommon and has been met with.

The writer has never seen one in Kodaikanal or vicinity.

One comes across small snakes of about a foot in length, rather like the English slow worm.

Colonel Wall in his book on snakes mentions the Large Scaled Viper as frequenting the Palnis and says it is plentiful at altitudes varying from 2000 to 7000 ft. Jerdon knew several cases of bite of this species but none proved fatal, grows to about 2 feet.

Colour uniform bright foliage—green above, lighter beneath, a well-defined yellow or white line runs down the flanks.

Again Wall mentions *The Horse Shoe Viper* and its distribution amongst other places, The Palni Hills, at altitudes of from 3000 to 8000 ft.

Jerdon mentions being bitten by one, a ligature speedily applied followed by suction, warded off any ill effects.

Dimensions $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

The prevailing colour is brown, mottled darker to form an irregular coarse variegation, a pale buff or yellowish horse shoe mark on the nape. A dark streak behind the eye. Beneath light coloured mottled with darker hues.

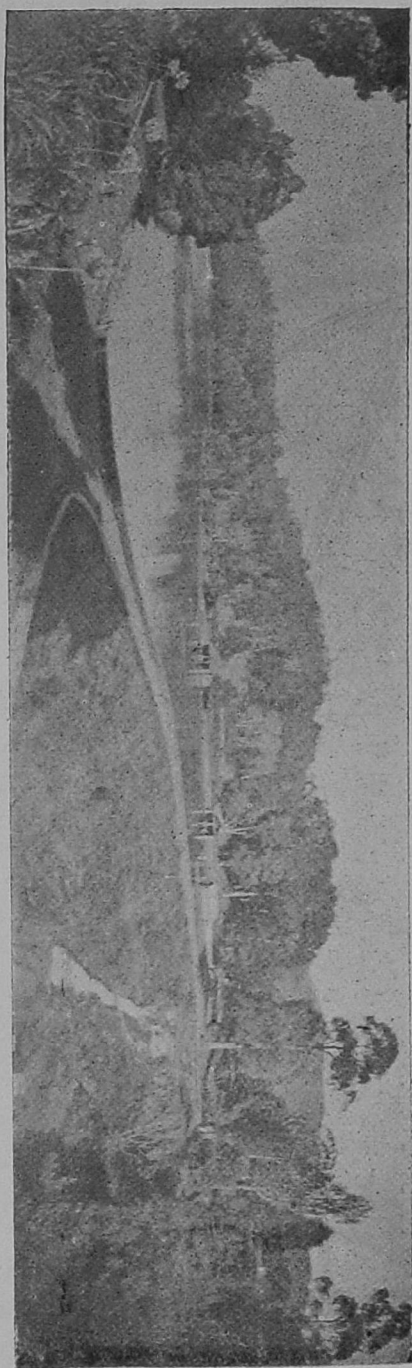
Report has it that the dangerous Hamadryad or King Cobra is fairly common in the thick jungle country near the foot of the Ghats road. Wall gives its distribution as throughout India with the exception of Ceylon, Western Rajputana, Sind and the Punjab; it occurs up to an altitude of 7000 ft. at least.

So far as snakes are concerned the Visitor need not worry.

CHAPTER XII

Clubs

Kodaikanal is well provided with Clubs. First there is the **Kodaikanal Club**, (known by many as the English Club); its Members consist of the European residents and visitors to the Hill. The Club has an excellent Ballroom, (which can be used for theatricals) Billiard room, Bar, Reading and Recreation rooms and



THE LAKE FROM SPENCERS COMPOUND

a library. There are six very good tennis courts, while Club Chambers are available for resident members at the reasonable daily rate of Rs. 8.

The Entrance fee is Rs. 60—plus a monthly subscription of Rs. 10 and an annual one of Rs. 9.

Honorary Members are admitted as under.

For a period not exceeding 15 days	...	Rs. 10.
For a period of 15 days but not exceeding 30		Rs. 20.
For a period of 30	„ „	45 Rs. 25.
For a period of 45	„ „	60 Rs. 30.

The Missionary Union known as the **K. M. U.** As its name implies its members consist mostly of Missionaries who visit Kodaikanal during the season. There are 6 tennis courts attached and very enjoyable matches are played during the season between the K. M. U. and the Kodaikanal Club.

There is a Box kept in the Kodaikanal Club for Visiting Cards, in order that those so desirous can leave cards upon Residents and other Visitors who are Club Members.

Boat Club

Close by the entrance gate to the Carlton Hotel and in front of the Rendezvous stands the Boat Club. It has a fleet of 36 Thames rowing boats, 8 Punts and 3 Jolly boats and is much patronized by visitors during the season.

The Entrance Fee for a Member is Rs. 15 or for Temporary Members Rs. 10 for a period of 30 days. The monthly subscription is Rs. 3, and no member

shall be required to pay more than Rs. 18 subscription in any one year.

Book of Rules and all information can be had on application at the Boat Club House.

The Golf Club

Probably one of Kodaikanal's biggest attractions is the Golf Club without which many visitors would go elsewhere for their holidays. The links were first started in 1895 by a few enthusiasts. They had enormous difficulties to overcome, miles of bracken waist-deep and jungle to clear away, ground to be levelled, and other obstacles too many to mention.

On the 17th June 1895 there was a meeting held in the Kodaikanal Club to consider the formation of a links—with Mr. J. W. F. Dumerque, M. C. S., in the Chair.

The following Memorandum prepared by Mr. F. F. Smith was read.

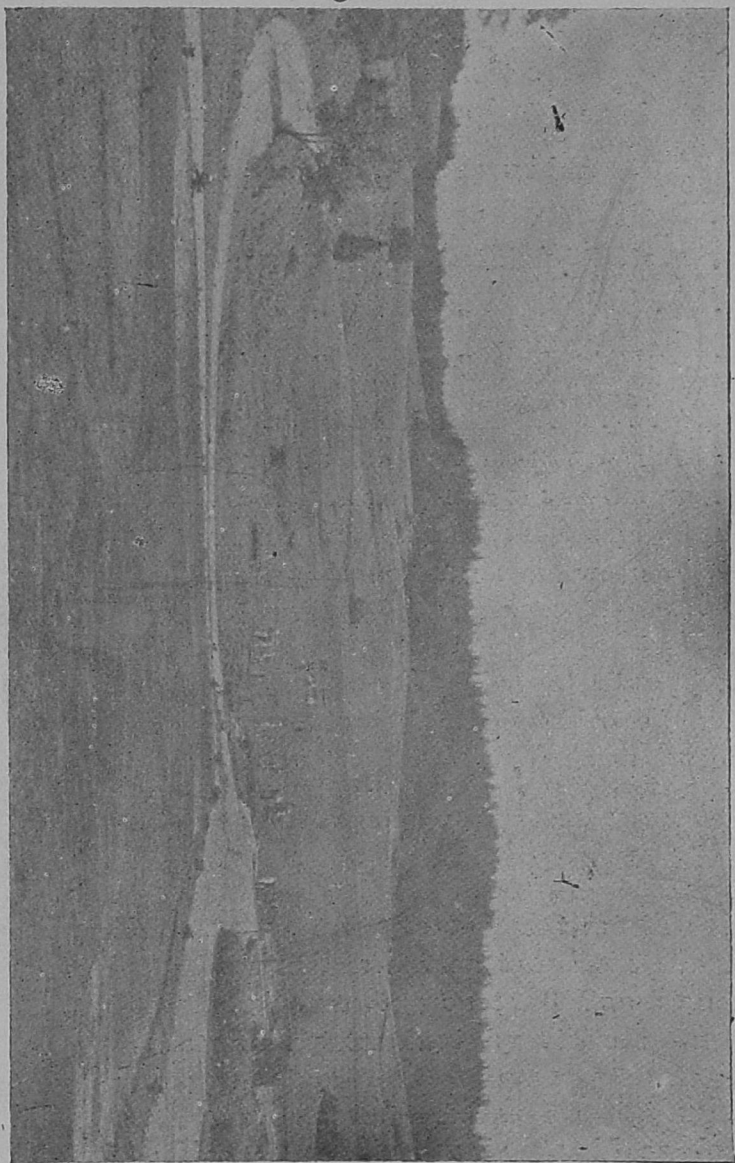
"Eleven holes have been approximately located, the actual distance from hole to hole aggregates 7682 feet a little less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The starting point is at the top of the hill immediately above Pambar River (near the German Settlement) at the crossing of the Pillar Rocks road, 35 minutes' walk from the Club.

The last hole is close to the stream near the Pillar Rocks.

Proposed by Mr. Mayne and seconded by Mr. Keeling.

GOLF LINKS



That a Golf Club be formed and that the scheme proposed in the above memorandum be adopted as a programme.

Carried unanimously."

So here we have the commencement of the Kodaikanal Golf Links.

At a meeting held on the 26th June 1926 it was resolved to build a Club House, this was done but it was blown down during the great storm that passed over the Hills on the 7th May 1930, the wind reached a velocity of 46 miles an hour between 11 a.m. and 12 noon. Besides blowing the roof off the Club House great damage was done to the Pinewoods, tens of thousands of trees were uprooted by the terrific blast. The Club House was re-roofed shortly afterwards, and now is a substantial and commodious building, the lounge capable of seating a hundred persons. A great deal of work has been put in of late years on the fairways with the result that they are now getting into excellent condition.

The Course a nine hole are 2640 yards long with holes varying in length from 450 to 145 yards, and a bogey of 39, situated at 7400 feet above sea level amongst most picturesque surroundings, the momosso tree when in flowers on the edge of the pinewoods, is a sight not easily forgotten.

Just at the back of the Golf Club House is a spot right on the khud called "Suicides Point", from here there is a very fine view of the plains, Periyakulam village and country beyond.

This is undoubtedly one of (if not) the prettiest parts of Kodaikanal, away from the settlement proper

still unspoiled by the house builder, amidst glorious scenery and fine air and within three miles over a good motor road from the Kodaikanal Club: it is the place to spend a restful holiday.

The entrance fee is Rs. 25—plus a monthly subscription of Rs. 5—and an annual one of Rs. 6—Temporary Members are elected for a period of 30 days at the rate of Rs. 15 Green fees are Rs. 2 per day. The cheapest and best Golf to be found anywhere. A Club Butler lives on the premises and breakfast, luncheon, teas and dinner can be had at short notice at the following rates:—

Breakfast	Rs. 1-8-0
Lunch	Rs. 2-8-0
Special Tea	Rs. 1-9-0
Dinner	Rs. 3-0-0

The following Golf meets are held annually:—

The Easter Meet.

The May Week Meet.

The Autumn Meet.

The Christmas Meet.

The Championship of the Palni Hills is played off during May week for a very valuable solid silver Cup presented by a Visitor. It is open to members of recognised Golf Clubs, the entrance fee for this event is Rs. 5. Many valuable Cups and other Trophies are competed for at these meets.

The record for the course is held by Mr. T. I. S. MACKAY with 37.

CHAPTER XIII

Miscellaneous

Good bungalows can be had for the season 1st April—30 September in Kodaikanal at an average rent varying from Rs. 900 to Rs. 600; all are fully furnished with lamps, crockery, glass &c. Servants' wages are as follows: (approx)

Butler	Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.
Table Boy	Rs. 20 to Rs. 25.
Waterman	Rs. 16.
Sweeper	Rs. 6.
Dobee	Rs. 8 per two persons.

The following taxes are levied by the Municipal authorities on visitors:—

1. Motor Car tax. This is a provincial tax and is not collected by the Municipality.

2. Servant's tax. Rs. 2 per male servant per
mensem.

Re. 1 for a female servant „

Re. 0-2-0 for a sweeper per „

3. Scavenging tax. This is levied at 2% of the rental value of houses and collected with property tax from owners of properties.

4. Dogs. Annas Eight for a dog per half-year.

5. Cycle Rs. 2 per half-year.

6. Horse Rs. 6 for a horse of 12 hands and more
in height.

Rs. 2 for a horse under 12 hands.

The price of Meat is as follows:—

1st Class Mutton not to exceed As. 8 per lb.

2nd Class As. 5

1st Class Beef As. 5 per lb. 2nd Class As. 4

Chickens each from Rs. 1-4 to As. 8

Geese Rs. 12 per pair.

Ducks each from Rs. 1-8 to Re. 1

Rabbits Rs. 3 per pair.

Pigeons Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4 per pair.

Turkeys from Rs. 11 to Rs. 20 per pair.

Firewood Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4 per 1000 lbs. whether split or not.

Fish—Murrell from April to August Rs. 1-4 per viss twice a week.

Price of Vegetables

DURING THE SEASON

Peas As. 3 per 100

French Beans As. 1/6 per 100

Cauliflowers As. 3 to As. 6 each

Cabbage An. 1 to As. 3 each

Carrots Pies 9 per bunch

Turnips Pies 9 per bunch

Beetroot Pies 9 per bunch

Celery As. 1/6 to As. 2 per head.

Parsnips As. 2 per bunch

Lettuce An. 1 per head

Potatoes As. 3 to As. 4 per viss.

Eggs New laid Rs. 1-8 per doz.

Country Eggs As. 8 to As. 10 per doz.

Table of Weights

1 Viss=about 3 lbs.

6 Tolas=2½ oz.

8 Viss=1 Maund of
25 lbs.

135 Tolas=1
Measure.

* Note: above prices are subject to market fluctuation.

CHAPTER XIV

The Road to Kodaikanal 30 years ago

It may be of interest to the present generation to turn back the pages of time and see how people got up to Kodaikanal say 30 years ago, before Motor Cars and Buses were heard of or anyway were not in general use; and before the present motor road was opened in 1914. The travellers arrived at Kodaikanal Road Railway Stn, after a hot and in those days of railway travel not too pleasant a journey from Madras and other places. They then repaired to the Travellers' Bungalow, had a meal, and as the shades of night came down set forth in what was called a "Transit". A Transit was a light covered in bullock cart somewhat like what is now seen carrying tea chests on the lower road to the Railway Station. This primitive vehicle set forth at the leisurely pace of about 4 miles an hour over a bad road on its way to the town of Periyakulam 932' ft. above sea level—a distance of 33 miles.

Barring accidents the Transit took about seven hours to reach Periyakulam—from Periyakulam the traveller had another 5 miles to the Tope Bungalow at the foot of what is known as the Coolie Ghats Road. This was reached in the small hours of the morning, and here you took farewell of your Transit.

The Tope Bungalow always had a bad reputation owing to the feverish locality in which it was built, so there was no desire on the part of the Traveller to remain longer than necessary. From the Tope Bungalow uphill to Kodaikanal was another 12 miles—

and the mode of conveyance consisted of Chairs, Doolies and Poneys. A chair was a sort of hammock suspended on two poles and carried by relays of four men at a time. A Doolie was a box-like arrangement with an awning over the top, with one pole passing through it and again carried by four men. The poneys were about equal to the present day wretched sore-backed beasts that come up from Periyakulam and Pumbari. A Doolie cost you about Rs. 5 and a chair As. 10 per bearer.

The ascent took about six hours, the first two miles being over an easy gradient, the next four, a bit steeper, this brought one half way up. Here the coolies cried a halt for food.

(There is a very fine view from this 6th mile stone of the Pambar (Snake) falls away to the left as the water drops over the cliff edge.)

The coolies having rested and fed the advance was resumed, and the next stage brought one to what is known as the "Zig Zags" three miles of road cut out of the very steep and stony hillside with no shade.

Mr. Tapp of Kodaikanal used to have a little shed here where refreshments were obtainable. From about here, the Roman Catholic College at *Shembaganur* amongst its Blue Gums came into view, and some little distance further on the Toll Bar near Colonel Fishers House now on the Main Ghats road.

By this time the coolies were far spent, and no doubt the last 1000 feet up to the Bund through CHAR-ING was a gruelling and tiresome pull. But at the Bund your troubles were over.

We of the present day who get shot up in 6 cylinder Touring Cars in under three hours, just think of it.—

The day is not far distant when the residents of Kodaikanal will be disturbed from their breakfast tables by the “drone” of a thousand horse power Napier Engine. Away to the North east will appear a speck in the sky, getting larger and larger as it approaches, and roaring over Bruton at 100 miles an hour with open throttle, it will “bank” over the Golf Links coming back over Glen Cullen on Silent Wings, landing on the Lake between the Carlton Hotel and Wissahisson, in full view of the Municipal office amidst the cheers and flag waving of the crowd. The first season visitor from Madras has arrived by Sea-plane.

The present Ghat Road (known as Laws Ghats Road) was opened for Traffic in 1914—the road was begun in 1875.

Education

There are two excellent schools for children well known throughout India and beyond. **The Presentation Convent Boarding and Day School for young ladies**, Kindergarten and Higher Secondary School.

The School is ideally situated in its own extensive grounds, on the top of a prodigious hill looking down upon the rest of Kodaikanal, superb views of mountain and plain can be had from every window. It is equipped with practically every modern convenience possible,—Sanitary Installation, English Baths, Hot and Cold Water throughout, Skating Rink and Gymnasium.

Aim

The Presentation Religious are specially devoted to the education of youth. They labour in a particular manner to cultivate the hearts as well as the minds of their pupils, to form their character, and to make them amiable and useful in their homes and in society.

The pupils are always under the immediate supervision of the Sisters who spare no efforts to make school, "a home away from home." The health of the Boarders is entrusted to the Civil Surgeon who visits the school regularly.

The food is not limited in quantity, thoroughly good and constantly varied.

Course of Studies

Religious Knowledge, Moral Science, English, French, Mathematics, History, Geography, Domestic Science, Botany, Physiology, Hygiene, Drawing, Painting, Class Singing, Elocution, Needlework, Dancing, and Physical Culture.

Examinations

University of Cambridge—

Junior and School Certificate.

European High and Middle School—

Madras Presidency.

Trinity College of Music, London—

Pianoforte and Violin Playing, Singing and Elocution.

All grades to Licentiate—

Progress reports sent periodically to parents will keep them informed of the conduct, application and rank in the various class competition of their children.

Games

Hockey, Tennis, Badminton, Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Swimming during summer months.

Admission and Withdrawal of Pupils

No pupil will be admitted without the Transfer Certificate from the school last attended, as required by the Government Code for European Schools.

A certificate of health and a letter of reference must also be sent to the Mother Superior.

Boys up to the age of ten are admitted. The school year consists of two terms of six months each. A pupil shall be liable for a term's school fees if she attends at all during the term.

All payments must be made in advance by the 15th of every month. Ten months boarding per school year will be charged.

If a pupil is admitted during the term, or if she be withdrawn for an important reason such as illness, transfer of parents, she will only be charged for the period spent in school.

One month's notice must be given before a pupil is withdrawn or in lieu of this the fees for that period must be paid.

Terms of Boarders

Entrance Fee	...	...	Rs.	10	0	0
Monthly Fee for Board	...	...	"	40	0	0
Tuition Fee per term	...	...	"	60	0	0
Library Fee per term	...	...	"	2	8	0
Games Fee per term	...	...	"	5	0	0
Laundry Fee per month	...	...	"	3	0	0

A small monthly charge is made for Tailor.

Optional Subjects

Pianoforte and Violin Fees according to Grade.

Private lessons in Singing ... Rs. 10 per month

Private Elocution lessons ... " 5 " "

Lessons in Painting ... " 10 " "

Study Books, Music Books, Medical Attendance, Stationery, Postage, Materials for Drawing, Painting and Needlework will be an extra charge.

General Regulations

Each pupil is expected to write to her parents once a week. The Mother Superior reserves to herself the right of controlling all correspondence.

Each pupil should be supplied with sufficient pocket money to defray incidental expenses.

Pupils travelling to and from the Convent in the regular school parties at the beginning and end of the school year are allowed a concession by the Railway authorities, Spencer's Catering Department and the Motor Service.

Boarders are allowed to spend the last Saturday of every month with friends, subject to the approval of parents.

All possible care will be taken of the clothing, but the authorities will not hold themselves responsible for the loss or fast wear of clothing. It is of absolute importance that each child be provided with a complete outfit in good condition.

No jewellery is allowed except a watch for the elder girls.

The High Clerc School—this school was started in 1900 by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to provide education chiefly for the children of Missionaries.

Hospitals

The settlement is well provided with Hospitals.

There is the American Mission Hospital and the Goschen Hospital, the latter has a resident Doctor all the year round.

Besides the above there is a Government Veterinary Hospital with a Veterinary Officer in Charge.

List of Trades

Aerated Water Manufacturers

S. K. and Son.

Boots and Shoes

Messrs. Spencer & Co.

Messrs. Wrenn Bennett.

Rajamani Stores

Mrs. L. Leger near Stanislaus Stores. Repairs.

Barbers

K. Narayanaswami Naidu.

J. N. Periyasami

G. R. Singh

Bakeries

Bangalore Bakery

St. George's „ also Firewood Suppliers

Nadar „

Chemists

Messrs. Spencer & Co.

Rajamani Stores

Amsarasam & Co.

Carpet Dealers

B. M. Kadhar Sheriff

Clearing and Forwarding Agents

London Motor Service

Vellayan Motor „

Kodaikanal Motor Service

Nadar Motor Service (Mails)

Cycle Dealers

A. M. Lakshmana Pillai

Furniture

Messrs. Wrenn Bennett & Co.

Messrs. Spencer & Co.

The Emporium

Ashton's Workshops. (Top of Bazaar)

Grocers and Provisioners

Messrs. Spencer & Co.

The Co-operative Stores

S. K. and Son

House Agents

A. S. Assey

Rajamani Stores

Mr. Easuvara Iyer

Mr. K. Palaniappa Kavander

Hardware Dealers

Messrs. Spencer & Co.

Rajamani Stores

Hamadi Stores

Motor Car Dealers and Hiring Cars

London Motor Service (Agents for Ford Cars &c)
Repairs.

Vellayan Motor Company.

Kodaikanal Motor Service—Pankjam House.

Nadar Motor Company. (Royal Mail).

Jacob Motor Works. Repairs.

Mr. I. D. B. Nichol's Workshop. Repairs.

News Agents. Daily Papers

Messrs. Spencer & Co.

Rajamani Stores

Messrs. S. A. Assey

Petrol Dealers and Motor Oils

Messrs. Spencer & Co. (Oils only)

Co-operative Stores

London Motor Service

Velloo Maistry—Messrs. Spencer's Compound.

T. Rajagopala Iyengar (Agents, Burma Shell)

Vellayan Motor Coy.

S. K. and Son.

Photographic Artists

Messrs. Doveton & Co.

The Emporium

Boat Club Writer

Sports Supplies

Messrs. Spencer & Co.

Messrs. Wrenn Bennett & Co.

The Emporium

Rajamani Stores.

Stationers

Messrs. Wrenn Bennett & Co

Messrs. Spencer & Co.

Messrs. Assey

Rajamani Stores

Tailors and Outfitters

Messrs. Wrenn Bennett & Co.

Messrs. Spencer & Co.

A. Fred Wilson

G. C. James

N. Chelliah

Toys and Fancy Goods

Messrs. Doveton

Messrs. Spencer & Co.

Messrs. Wrenn Bennett & Co.

The Emporium

Messrs. S. V. Assey

Rajamani Stores

Wines and Spirits

Messrs. Spencer & Co.

Messrs. Assey

Rajamani Stores

Watch and Clock Repairer

S. I. Anthony, Kodaikanal Club

Railway Time Table

These Timings are always subject to alteration, and the Traveller will be well advised to make enquiries at the nearest Railway Station.

Coming from Madras *

Madras. Egmore dep. 9 p.m.—Kodai Road [arr. 10-44 a.m.

Kodaikanal Road dep. 10-49 a.m. Dhanushkodi arr. 4-20 p.m.

From India to Colombo

Dhanushkodi Ferry Steamer dep. 5-0 p.m.

Arrive Talaimannar Pier... 7-20 p.m.

Tranship into train at

Talaimannar Pier ... dep. 8-40 p.m.

Anuradhapura ... arr. 2-13 a.m.

Polgahawela ... arr. 6-15 a.m.

Colombo Fort ... arr. 8-0 a.m.

From Colombo to India

Colombo Fort ... dep. 7-0 p.m.

Polgahawela ... dep. 8-55 p.m.

Anuradhapura ... dep. 1-25 a.m.

Talaimannar Pier ... arr. 6-5 a.m.

Tranship into Ferry Steamer leaving at 6-50 a.m. and arrive Dhanushkodi Pier at 9-10 a.m.

Steamer passengers and their luggage are booked at the Railway Booking Office at the Landing Jetty, Colombo.

* From Madras Egmore to Kodaikanal Road there are several fast trains during the day and the quickest takes 11¾ hours.

Forest Rest Houses on the Upper Palnis

Place	Description and Contents	Fees per day	Distance from Kodaikanal	REMARKS
PUMBARI	<p><i>Furniture</i></p> <p>2 Rooms 2 Bath-rooms 1 Outhouse 2 Bath Tubs 2 Wash Hand Stands and Basin 1 Iron Bed Cot 1 Easy Chair 5 Aluminium Cooking Vessels</p>	As. 8 per head or As. 12 per Couple per day	11 miles by Bridle Path 12 miles by Motor Road	<p><i>Elevation—6290'</i></p> <p>Car can be taken to Forest Rest House. Sholas good for jungle sheep and some snipe swamps.</p>
KUKKAL	<p>2 Rooms 2 Bath-rooms 2 Tables 2 Teapots 4 Chairs 2 Bath Tubs 2 Wash Stands and Basins 1 Easy Chair 5 Alum. Cooking Vessels</p>	As above	7 m. by Bridle Path from Pumbari 18 m. from Kodaikanal	<p><i>Elevation—6465'</i></p> <p>Sambur Bison. A car can be taken to Pumbari, and left at R.H.</p>

Forest Rest Houses on the Upper Palnis

Place	Description and Contents	Fees per day	Distance from Kodaikanal	REMARKS
KAVANJI	2 Rooms 2 Bath-rooms 3 Tables 2 Teapots 4 Chairs 1 Easy Chair 2 Bath Tubs 2 W. Hand Stands and Basins 1 Iron Bed Cot No Crockery or Cooking Utensils	As. 8] per head or As. 12 per Couple per day	9 m. by Bridle Path from Kukkai	<i>Elevation—6406'</i> A few snipe swamps not far from the R. H.
VANDARAVU	2 Rooms 2 Bath-rooms Closed Verandah Furniture as for Kavanji but no bed cot, no crockery or cooking utensils	As above.	9 m. by Bridle Path from KAVANJI 27 m. from Kodai	<i>Elevation—7779'</i> Good Sambur country on the Boundary Line between B. I. and Travancore.—Within $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of the R. H. is Vandaravu Hill 8310' the highest peak in the Palnis.

MARTON SHOLA	<p>2 Rooms 2 Bath-rooms,</p> <p>4 Tables; 2 Teapoy's; 4 Chairs. 2 Bath Tubs. W. Hand Stand & Basins 1 Easy Chair. 1 Hat Rack No Bed. 1 Set Crockery and Cooking utensils.</p>	As above.	<p>9½ m. by Bridle Path from VANDARAVU 16 miles 6½ from KAVANJI</p>	<p><i>Elevation—7746'</i> Besides there is an old R. H. with one room and one bath-room, no furni- ture.</p> <p>Good Ibex Ground close by and Pigeon in the Shola and cliffs.</p>
GREEN HUT	<p>2 Rooms 1 Bath- room 1 Outhouse</p> <p>3 Tables. 4 Chairs 1 Teapoy 1 Easy Chair 1 Bath Tub 1 W. Hand Stand and Basin.</p> <p>No bed or crockery or cooking utensils.</p>	As above.	<p>7 miles by Motor Road from Kodai on Goschen Road</p>	<p><i>Elevation—7880'</i> Good place for Pigeon and Sambur and an occasional Ibex on the cliffs.</p> <p>Note.—A Coolie can bring out fresh supplies daily from Kodaikanal to all Rest Houses.</p>

List of Permanent Residents and Addresses in Kodaikanal

B

Miss M. F. Barter	Wissahickon.
Miss A. D. Baker	... Shoebury.
Lt. Col. & Mrs. F. O. Bowen	... Brewyn.
Miss B. Briggs	... Presentation Convent.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Brooke-Meares	... Earlsote.

C

Capt. & Mrs. J. H. Cooper	... Thomas Cottage.
Mrs. K. E. Cooper	... Woodville.
Mr. & Mrs. Clayton	... Rendezvous.
Mr. & Mrs. Cooke	... Bruton House (in the season.)
Mrs. B. Crossly	... Briarknows.
Rev. A. C. & Mrs. Clayton	... Ingolby.

D

Miss D. F. Dickson	... High Clerc.
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E

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Evezard	... East House.
Miss Ehrhard	... Hill Crest.

F

Dr. & Mrs. M. L. Freeman	... Orchard (in the season.)
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G

Miss M. Grimes	Roscrea.
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H

Rev. & Mrs. L. H. Hacker	... Brooklyn.
Mr. & Mrs. Hellein	... Messrs. Wrenn Bennett & Co.
Mr. & Mrs. A. G. D. Hamond	... Serindib.

J

Rev. & Mrs. F. B. Jameson	... Parsonage.
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K

Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Kelly	... Sinclair House.
Mr. E. O. King	... Milhurst.
Mrs. Keeley	... Penryn.

L

Mr. & Mrs. L. H. Ley	... Over Dene.
Mr. & Mrs. E. R. Logan	... Restalrig.

Mrs. A. W. Lushington	... Glen Cullan.
Miss E. M. M. Lloyd	... Lovell Lodge.

M

Mr. & Miss Munro Maiden	... Dunnottar.
Mr. F. Morgan	... Franklin.
Mrs. Muter	... Hillingdon.

P

Mr. & Mrs. S. P. Pater	... Carlton Hotel.
Capt. & Mrs. & Miss Proud	... Shoay Dagon.
Capt. B. R. Dorai Rajah of Puducottah, C.B.E.	... Nutshell.
H. H. The Rajah of Puducottah	... Tredis.
Miss P. Page	... High Clerc.
Miss M. R. Pereira	... Wissahicken.

R

Dr. & Mrs. T. Royds	... Observatory.
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S

Mr. & Mrs. C. S. Schmidt	... Milhaven.
Mrs. Sinclair	... Lovell Lodge.
Mr. H. R. Scott	... Pine Hill.
Mr. A. W. C. Skelton	... Golf Links Hotel.
Mr. & Mrs. E. L. Skinner	... Burket Lodge.
Mr. & Mrs. G. L. Steele	... Golf Links Hotel.
Mrs. Peter Scott	... Woodville.
Miss Schaffter	... Tinnevelly Settlement.

T

Dr. & Mrs. D. A. Turkhud	... Iffly.
Mr. & Mrs. John Tapp	... The Orchard.
Mr. & Mrs. James Tapp	... Coydon.

V

Mrs. K. Van Someran	... 12 Pambar House.
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W

Mrs. Webb Ware	... Wyadra.
Mrs. F. Winicker	... Thomas Cottage Annexe.

ERNEST BARNES

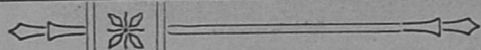
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WORKMANSHIP & FINISH OF OUR
PRODUCTIONS MAKES EACH A
WORTHY EXAMPLE OF THE SIL-
VERSMITHS ART... ..
DESIGNS & ESTIMATES SUBMIT-
TED ON APPLICATION... ..

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CUPBOARDS WITH GLASS FRONTS
FURNITURE, CHAIR CANING

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THE GOLF CLUB, THE BOAT CLUB,
THE PRESENTATION CONVENT, ETC.

WHAT EVERY MOTHER

BUT

NO LITTLE CHILD should know

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SANTA CLAUS



THE WISSAHICKON PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT
IS VERY CENTRALLY AND PRETTILY
SITUATED OVERLOOKING THE LAKE.

There is accommodation for 20 guests.

It is a very comfortable Establishment.

French and American as well as English fare on the Menu.

Fresh Butter and Cream—a speciality.

Catering for children given special attention too.

Personal supervision of the cleanliness of the premises by
the Proprietress.

Garage and Taxi on the premises.

Special arrangements made for connection with the Golf Club.

In Season short stays Rs. 10 to Rs. 9 per day.

Longer stays Rs. 8/-. In the off season reduced terms
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Dairy produce sold to the Public in the off season months.

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AND SUPERVISION

Opposite CENTRAL BOAT HOUSE

CAKES, SWEETS, Etc.

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Telegraphic address :—LOGAN, Kodaikanal.

NOTES ON SNIPE SHOOTING IN INDIA AND CEYLON

SECOND AND ENLARGED EDITION

BY

LIEUT. COLONEL F. O. BOWEN, D.S.O.



SOME PRESS OPINIONS

Game & Gun & Anglers Monthly :—

This is really a most excellent little pamphlet which gives an extraordinary amount of sound and practical advice. The author covers a surprising amount of ground and deals with almost every conceivable aspect of snipe shooting in India and Ceylon.

Country Life :—

The author counsels No. 8 & No. 9 shot and a gun with hardly any degree of choke in it at all. This is possibly the best recipes for the ingenuous Eastern snipe. The Indian sportsman is also advised to walk up his birds with the wind at his back, as snipe prefer to rise into the wind. To some extents the school of thought is held here too..... There is wisdom, too, in his advice to let a single snipe indicate where the bulk of the birds are lying when the country seems bare.....

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Colonel Bowen has had forty years' experience of snipe shooting in Ireland and the East and his remarkable little pamphlet will therefore be of real and practical help.

The Madras Mail :—

A book on Snipe Shooting which will be a real and practical help.

Times of Ceylon :—

Much of the advice is very good.

The Hindu :—

The indifferent shot and the novice are given valuable tips in this book.

Price : Re. 1/-

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STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

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Cuts European Ladies' and Gentlemen's hair
— at their bungalows by appointment —

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ST. JOSEPH'S DAIRY.

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of Tinned Butter, &c., &c.
Kodaikanal Fresh Hill Vegetables Supplier
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Children's pictures a Speciality—Sitting by appointment only.

Developing, Printing, Enlarging undertaken.

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KODAIKANAL EMPORIUM

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Bungalow Furniture, Crockery, Glass
and Aluminiumware, Stationery,
Toys and Novel Goods
Suitable for Presentation.

Photographic and Artist Materials,
Developing and Printing undertaken.

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Careful Buyers Score a Big Saving Here !

MEN ! DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE WEATHER !

YOUR WATERPROOF IS HERE !

JUST THE STYLE YOU WANT AT A PRICE
YOU WILL WANT TO PAY IN THESE DAYS
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